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Soviet Union

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ZORIN QUESTIONS U.S. DISARMAMENT SERIOUSNESS

LD052352 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2010 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The American media are making a great flourish about presenting statements by Edward Rowny, the head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. These statements by the American representative are meant to create the impression among the world public that the talks in Geneva are progressing successfully. Edward Rowny even went so far as to say that the Soviet Union is taking a serious and businesslike attitude to the Geneva talks. Well, thanks for that much at any rate, as they say.

However, in this case, as far as I can judge, it would be difficult to return the compliment. If one goes by the facts available to the international public, to say that the American side is also displaying a serious and businesslike attitude to the Geneva talks on strategic arms is unfortunately impossible. As Comrade Gromyko said in his speech at the present UN General Assembly session, without going into detail about the talks, it should nevertheless be stressed that so far no desire is apparent on the part of the other side to come to an agreement. Unfortunately, those who are negotiating with us on this problem shiver at the very words arms freeze. If there is anything completely frozen about these people, it is any comprehension of the fact that the talks should be open and honest and should exclude any one-sidedness.

I must tell you, comrade viewers, that I personally had grave doubts as to whether Washington really wanted to make progress at the Geneva talks the moment I read that the head of the American delegation to these talks was to be Edward Rowny. To help you understand my doubts, I shall cite a few facts from the biography of this official. Rowny is a professional soldier, with the rank of lieutenant general. He was included as a military specialist in the American delegation to the Soviet-American talks on the SALT II treaty. However, General Rowny made use of his appointment to the American delegation not to facilitate the achievement of agreement but to sabotage it. You can judge for yourselves that this was how he saw it from the following commentary published in THE WASHINGTON POST at the end of 1978. The paper wrote: It is known that General Rowny takes a very skeptical view of the SALT II agreement, which is now almost ready. The general's role arouses considerable concern in the government, where they fear that he may overtly or covertly act against the ratification of this treaty in the Senate. And that is how it turned out. Edward Rowny played a very ignoble part in burying the SALT II treaty.

You can judge how General Rowny assesses the possibility of mutual understanding with the Soviet Union from a statement of his which I cannot refrain from quoting. The only way of achieving a satisfactory agreement, the retired general said, is to get on top of the Soviet Union in the arms race. How about that? It is just such an official, with views like that, whom Washington considered the most suitable to head the American delegation to the talks in Geneva -- talks devoted to the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

Why is it that today General Rowny is changing his hawk's screech to the cooing of a dove, in making the assessments I have quoted concerning the course of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva? One can scarcely believe that the general has repented. It would appear nearer to the truth to say that this is an attempt to deceive American and world public opinion, to abate the wave of the antiwar movement which is rising throughout the world aided by bromide statements about the course of the Soviet-American talks. This is in order to make it possible to act in the manner which the general let slip quite recently, with reckless martinet-like directness, when he demanded that the Soviet Union should be beaten in the arms race.

REAGAN'S 4 OCT SPEECH AT COLUMBUS, OHIO VIEWED

Ponomarev Analysis

LD051422 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Reagan Anathemizes Proponents of a Ban on Nuclear Weapons" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Speaking in Columbus (Ohio) on Monday, U.S. President Reagan pronounced an anathema against the supporters of the mass movement of the Americans for a freeze on the nuclear potentials of the USA and the Soviet Union as the first step on the way towards a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons. While admitting that the movement has swept the whole country, Reagan nevertheless contended that this movement, which is known also to enjoy considerable support in the U.S. Congress is "manipulated", by those who wish to weaken America.

In anathemizing all and everything, which does not fit into his personal concept of the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons boiling down to the objective of ensuring military supremacy for the USA, Reagan, as a matter of fact, actively opposes the attainment of a real drop in the level of the nuclear potentials of the USA and the USSR.

A proof of that is in particular the "zero option" for medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe proposed by him. It must be recalled that Reagan demands that the Soviet Union should unilaterally dismantle all of its missiles of this type in exchange for the U.S. commitment not to deploy in Western Europe nuclear cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, while leaving unaffected the existing similar nuclear potential in the ships and aircraft of its forward based forces around Europe. Acting according to the same principle, Reagan offers his plan also for strategic missiles, which is an attempt to cut off from the Soviet Union as much as possible, and as little as possible from the USA. It goes without saying that such an approach by the leadership of the U.S. Administration cannot serve as a basis for an agreement with the Soviet Union. Such an agreement, which is to be based on justice and the principles of equal security of the sides, is wished for by millions of Americans, declaring for a freeze on nuclear potentials. As the ASSOCIATED PRESS points out, public opinion polls have shown that an impressive majority of the Americans is for a freeze.

Bogachev Comment

LD051846 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS writer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Despite the advice of his assistants to refrain as far as possible from making insulting attacks against American advocates of freezing the nuclear armaments, who, according to the public opinion polls, now constitute a considerable majority of the country's population, U.S. President Ronald Reagan for yet another time poured abuse on the participants in the peace movement.

Ronald Reagan, who was met in Columbus, Ohio, by hundreds of demonstrators, protesting against his policy of the build-up of nuclear armaments, said that the American movement for freezing nuclear armaments was inspired not by sincere, honest people who desire peace, but those who seek to weaken America.

Speaking on October 4 to the U.S. war veterans, Ronald Reagan, departing from the previously prepared text, asserted that the further build-up of the U.S. military might would allegedly promote the success of the negotiations on reduction of armaments.

It is indicative that the President's call for the build-up of the U.S. military arsenals was made on the eve of the resumption in Geneva of Soviet-American negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

In signing the SALT-2 treaty in Vienna, both delegations are known to have submitted official documents, testifying to approximate parity of the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States. The International Institute for Strategic Studies in London admitted the other day that since 1977 there had been no considerable changes in the correlation of the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States. The assertions that the United States lags behind the Soviet Union in the sphere of strategic armaments are not substantiated by the latest analysis, the London FINANCIAL TIMES wrote.

But Reagan, who as a rule avoids citing any figures to substantiate his absurd thesis on the U.S. lagging behind, is not at all confused by such conclusions. He said in Columbus that he also stands for the freezing of nuclear armaments but only after the United States "comes up" with the Soviet Union in this sphere.

At the Geneva negotiations the Soviet Union is known to proceed from the need of preserving everything possible that was earlier achieved in the sphere of strategic arms limitation, substantial comprehensive limitation and reduction of strategic armaments (ground, sea and air based) of both sides, prohibition of the development of new types of strategic weapons. The USSR proposed, as negotiations begin, to freeze quantitatively strategic weapons of the USSR and the United States and to restrict to the utmost modernisation of those weapons, for the duration of the negotiations not to undertake actions that could lead to disruption of the existing balance of forces.

The American plan, which was put forward by the U.S. President on May 9 this year, in practical terms gives the United States' strategic forces a possibility to have three times more nuclear warheads than the Soviet Union.

The unilateral approach of the United States to the negotiations, which was formulated in President Reagan's May 9 speech and actually reaffirmed in his latest speech in Columbus, cannot serve as the basis for agreement. It is to be hoped that the American side will introduce into its stand the necessary changes that would open the way to the mutually acceptable agreement.

INF PLENARY MEETING HELD 5 OCT IN GENEVA

LD051336 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 5 TASS -- The USSR and USA delegations today held a plenary meeting at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe here.

MIKHAYLOV DENIES MISSILE PLACEMENT REPORTS

AU051050 [Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 4 October on page 2 carries an APN-signed 300-word report on an interview given to the Soviet NOVOSTI news agency (date not given) by Maj Gen Konstantin Mikhaylov, "USSR Defense Ministry's military expert," depicting as "insidious" reports which of late have cropped up in "some" Western information media, claiming the Soviet Union -- despite the moratorium proclaimed last March -- has "allegedly" built 3 bases for launching the SS-20 missiles in the Western part of the USSR.

According to the APN report, Mikhaylov says in part that the "current falsifications" have been propagated by "certain circles" in the West and the United States which are interested in fanning war psychosis and feverish armament.

He also says that the latest "propaganda 'novelty'" about the Soviet missile bases was needed to elicit doubts about the value of agreements with the USSR in the sphere of disarmament, to create mistrust as regards the latest Soviet peace initiatives and thus justify in the eyes of the world public the present course of Washington aimed at unleashing feverish armament, bloating up the U.S. military budget and kindling anti-Sovietism and war hysteria in the United States and the Western countries.

MOSCOW DENIES ADVOCATING 'BLITZKRIEG' IN W. EUROPE

LD051858 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Victor Olin commentary]

[Excerpts] A thick volume of so-called research results has been prepared in London according to which the Soviet Union is intensively preparing for a lightning war or blitzkrieg in Europe.

This so-called research is intended for publication in the INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW and according to it the Soviet Union has already produced plans for seizing the whole of West Europe in 3 or 4 days.

As they draw an intimidating picture of a Soviet invasion of West Europe the authors of this research keep silent on a whole number of issues which are rather important military [as received]. For example, no mention is made of how exactly the Soviet high command hopes to keep a secret of the massing of large numbers of combat vehicles and troops, beating the system of electronic surveillance within NATO. Or, where will the Soviet high command get what is necessary to achieve a 3 or 4 times superiority, without which any offensive is certain to fail according to military textbooks.

These and many other spaces in this research work prompt a conclusion that we are dealing not with an objective analytical material but with another piece of propaganda which, like many other pieces of this sort, is intended for breathing life into the myth about a Soviet threat to West Europe. This is one more attempt to prove that the NATO countries are actually defenseless in the face of an overwhelming Soviet military might. And so the authors of this piece of research point out there is no equilibrium for military forces in Europe and for this reason it's a waste of time to conduct talks about reducing their levels. Instead the West Europeans must concentrate efforts on new programs of armaments, first of all on plans to deploy in Europe American medium-range nuclear missiles.

Reading between the lines of this work one can also clearly trace one more idea: The point is allegedly that the modern system of control over the American nuclear weapons in Europe is so bulky that to get endorsement for the use of these weapons it will take several days, which will be long enough for the Soviet Union to score a decisive victory. To compare this reasoning with statements by some military experts in the United States and NATO it becomes clear that these are old demands to place the issue of the use of nuclear weapons at the discretion of local commanders. And that will mean that the risk of a thermonuclear conflict in Europe will increase immeasurably.

What's more dangerous for the people in West Europe: the fictitious plans for a Soviet lightning war or quite real projects for the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in a combination with theories of a first nuclear strike and a limited nuclear war? The one and only possible answer to this question is supplied by participants in the massive antiwar movement who demand a stop to the buildup in nuclear arsenals in West Europe and starting instead businesslike talks about reducing both nuclear and conventional forces.

As for this piece of research composed for the London-based magazine INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, its authors have obviously drawn on ideas that originate in Washington.

GEN ROGERS ON UK PARTY'S DISARMAMENT PLANS

LD051642 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 5 Oct 82

["What Is General Rogers Exasperated At?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes: In a BBC interview Monday night General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander, Europe, with a quick temper characteristic of the U.S. military, attacked the resolution on disarmament adopted at the British Labour Party's annual conference which ended last week.

What put the NATO commander into such a rage? It must be recalled that the resolution which polled more than the necessary two thirds of the vote contains three main points: renunciation of the creation of a Trident missile system, renunciation of deployment of U.S. cruise missiles, and elimination of all nuclear bases in the country's territory. The British newspaper GUARDIAN writes in connection with the results of the conference that the conference reflected the feeling of mounting concern in Britain and outside it over the nuclear arms race.

Washington's endeavours to spiral up the arms race still more give rise to growing resistance by broad public sections of Britain and other West European countries. They hold that there is no problem more urgent now than to prevent the conversion of Western Europe into a ground for the realisation of U.S. plans for so-called "limited nuclear war".

This is precisely what disgruntles the U.S. general who with surprising unceremoniousness takes the liberty of interfering in internal British affairs and of dictating a programme of action to its political parties. As for General Rogers' hackneyed phrases as to a mythical Soviet threat, one can only wonder at the scantiness of the arguments of those who advocate a build-up of NATO nuclear muscles.

In the policy of the Soviet Union, as its leaders have repeatedly emphasized, the concern for peace is predominant. There is no type of armaments which the USSR would not be ready to limit or ban, on a mutual basis, of course. Notwithstanding the peremptory shouts of General Rogers and the ilk, this truth is shared by increasingly broad public circles.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PENTAGON'S NUCLEAR WAR PLANS

LD272158 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- Even now the Pentagon considers an all-out nuclear war as the main way to achieve the central aim of U.S. imperialism, liquidation of socialism. The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes this in the article "Types of War in the Pentagon's Concepts". Analysing the views of the Washington strategists on the nature and scopes of armed conflicts possible in the present epoch, the newspaper points out that the Reagan administration assumed the course at the preparation for a prolonged all-out war against the USSR and its allies simultaneously on several theatres of operations.

The strategy of "direct confrontation" assumed by the present U.S. Administration envisages also conducting regional nuclear wars, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. According to the designs of the Pentagon strategists they must be limited by separate regions, above all the European one. This was officially confirmed by President Reagan in October 1981.

The transoceanic strategists view a "regional" nuclear war as a war in which the United States, sacrificing its allies, could avoid devastative consequences of an inevitable retaliatory strike, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. This aim precisely is pursued by Washington when it presses for the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile means capable of hitting targets practically all over the European part of the USSR.

Alongside nuclear wars, the strategy of "direct confrontation" envisages the preparation for and waging of wars with the use of conventional weapons, the article says.

The concept of "vertical escalation" is also connected with the preparation and conducting of conventional wars. It envisages the use of all types of weapons, up to nuclear ones. In other words, the Pentagon plans the possibility of resorting to the use of nuclear weapons at any of the stages of conventional war, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES DETENTE, ARMS TALKS, MIDEAST

PM050935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 4

[Boris Kotov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] Voice of Detente

The Soviet state "wants to live in peace with all peoples and to direct all its efforts toward internal building." These words of the great Lenin will always be a lodestar for us, L. I. Brezhnev stated in his 28 September speech in Baku.

The speech by the Soviet leader, who set forth the USSR's position on a number of very important issues of the present international situation, is being discussed and commented on with animation throughout the world. And that is understandable -- our country's foreign policy and the socialist community's strength and might have become a decisive factor in curbing the danger of war and preserving universal peace in the world.

L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the West Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT writes, is convincing testimony that the Soviet Union consistently and persistently steers a Leninist foreign policy course. The Soviet Union's position on the relaxation of international tension was reaffirmed in Baku, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes.

An important admission, particularly in the light of the shameless propagandist ballyhoo about the mythical Soviet threat now being launched so zealously across the ocean.

In fact, it is that United States which presents a danger to the world and continues to fuel tension while trying to camouflage its activity in torrents of slander against the Soviet Union. The U.S. President recently went so far as to ascribe some "expansionist goals" to Soviet policy. He boastfully added that this "expansionism" had been halted when his administration took office. This, he said, is to the credit of himself and his ministers.

What can one say about this? Of course, it is very simple to counter Soviet expansionism, which is nonexistent, and to portray this as a success in order to vindicate the arms race which Washington is conducting and the dangerous aggressive orientation of the U.S. political course. To what extremes shameless hostility and the desire to whitewash oneself can lead! The Soviet Union, which for many years and decades has been seeking the relaxation of international tension, is pursuing a policy of peaceful cooperation with the states with different social systems. For us, detente is a very broad concept. Primarily it means a common inclination on the part of states and their leaders not toward military preparations and hostility toward other states but toward peaceful cooperation with them. It means normal communication between countries and peoples, conscientious observance of the norms of international law, respect for each country's sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Finally it means a constant desire to promote by practical deeds the curbing of the arms race which has become the scourge of the world, and an aspiration to strengthen security on the basis of gradual intensification of mutual trust on the basis of fair, reciprocal principles.

"That is how we understand detente," L.I. Brezhnev said, "and that is the detente we are seeking. In fact it means securing a peaceful future for mankind."

"Detente is dead," imperialist propaganda daily dins into the man in the street in the West. This propaganda is fulfilling the social mandate of the military-industrial complex and the aggressive Pentagon and NATO ruling clique gripped by the delirious idea of the achievement of military superiority over the world of real socialism and total confrontation with it. But lies, even repeated a thousand times, never become truth.

Detente lives, it has become an inalienable reality of our day. Safeguarding, developing and deepening this historic gain of the peoples -- that is the task now facing all those who hold dear the cause of peace. It is in this direction that the CPSU and Soviet state are taking vigorous daily action.

Graphic, weighty confirmation of this is provided by the 27 September publication of the Soviet-Indian joint declaration signed during the official visit to the USSR by Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi, which ended the day before. Soviet-Indian relations, the declaration notes, are a graphic example of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems.

On 29 September a meeting took place in the Kremlin between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and K. Phomvihan [as published], general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers. During the meeting it was stated in particularl that the Soviet Union assesses highly and supports Laos' efforts to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia.

The 10th session of the Soviet-British standing intergovernmental commission on scientific, technical, trade and economic cooperation was held in Kishinev 27-28 September. Those taking part concluded that use must be made of both countries' potential for the development of cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific and technical spheres, which accords with their mutual interests and promotes the further improvement of Soviet-British relations.

The last item I should like to mention in this list is that on 29 September the first consignment of turbines produced in the FRG for the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline was loaded at the port of Bremen. Earlier similar reports of the fulfillment of Soviet orders for the gas pipeline had come in from France, Italy and Britain.

Those are the facts. Of course, they are not to the liking of the transatlantic grave-diggers of detente who are desperately trying by threats, diktat and all sorts of "sanctions" to destroy the material fabric of international cooperation. The warning that detente can in no circumstances be allowed to be torn to shreds by narrow-minded, selfish politicians in the imperialist camp had an especially timely ring to it.

In New York and Geneva

The confrontation of the two lines in world politics is clearly discernible at this time at the regular 37th UN General Assembly session which is continuing its work in New York. The general political discussion which began there this week and the numerous meetings and contacts taking place between delegation heads in the session's corridors show that the world community is profoundly worried by the aggravation of the world situation through the fault of aggressive circles of imperialism.

At the same time the majority of delegates to this supreme international forum in which representatives of 157 countries are taking part express the conviction that there is no fatal inevitability of world war, that peace can be preserved and strengthened by the pooled efforts of states and peoples.

In the Hall of Sessions voices are to be heard denouncing the United States, which is sabotaging the cause of detente and disarmanet, as is graphically borne out, in particular, by its recent ostentatious rejection of the continuation of the trilateral talks on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, by Washington's adoption of a program for the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction and by the plans for the militarization of space. And, conversely, the USSR's peace initiatives with which our country has come out and is continuing to come out both within the UN framework and elsewhere are meeting with broad approval and support.

These initiatives include the USSR's historic undertaking, solemnly proclaimed in L.I. Brezhnev's June message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and our country's specific and constructive proposals in the sphere of curbing the arms race, developing peaceful cooperation among states and reducing international tension. At the present session, too, previous proposals have been supplemented by important new initiatives from the USSR, as is borne out in particular by the documents published in PRAVDA today [Gromyko letter to Perez de Cuellar, draft UN resolution and USSR proposal on provisions of treaty on nuclear test ban]. Taken together, they form a broad and all-embracing program of urgent actions by the international community to strengthen the cause of peace in all parts of our planet and on earth as a whole.

World public attention now is not focused only on what is happening at UN headquarters on the East River. The world public is turning its interested gaze to the shores of Switzerland's Lake Leman, to Geneva, where the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe resumed 30 September.

To judge by statements by official U.S. representatives on the eve of the resumed dialogue, Washington intends to insist on its unreasonable positions. As is well know, their gist is the notorious "zero option" providing for a reduction "to zero" of...only Soviet medium-range missiles. It is not hard to calculate where such a "one-sided game" would lead.

As is well known, at the beginning of 1982 the NATO side had 986 medium-range nuclear devices trained on targets in Europe. That included over 720 belonging to the United States. In addition the British potential comprised 64 ballistic missiles and 55 bombers and the French potential 98 missiles and 48 bombers.

The USSR had 975 medium-range devices. The implementation of the U.S. plan would mean that the number of NATO medium-range nuclear weapons would stay at the same level or even increase while the Soviet weapons deployed in the European part of the USSR would be more than halved. The established balance of forces in Europe would thus be sharply disrupted.

If our country rejects this virtual unilateral disarmament, Washington intends to seek to implement the NATO "arms upgrading" decision providing for the deployment of 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. And again, that means disrupting the correlation of forces in favor of the United States and NATO.

By insisting on the false "zero option" Washington would probably like to lead the talks into an impasse, while at the same time counting on shifting the blame onto the Soviet Union and deriving propaganda benefit for itself. However, this is not so easy to do. The peoples know that the USSR is prepared for a genuine zero opion, that is for Europe's total deliverance from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. It is the United States and NATO that are not prepared to do this. Therefore the USSR proposes a gradual solution for the problem.

The international public, particularly the European public, is now quite well informed about what is happening and about the constructive and realistic proposals submitted by the Soviet Union in Geneva. They provide for the creation of an extensive European zone of nuclear arms reduction and limitation from the Arctic Ocean to Africa and from the mid-Atlantic to the Urals. In this zone it is proposed to reduce existing nuclear arms in such a way that they are no more than 300 units of this class of armament on either the USSR or the NATO side 5 years after the accord. All kinds of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles -- missiles, aircraft and ships -- would be subject to reduction. The deployment of new types of nuclear arms would be prohibited in the zone.

It is clear to every unprejudiced person that the USSR's stance at the Geneva talks provides a good basis for reaching agreement, for its chief political essence is full observance of the principle of the sides' equality and identical security -- which certainly cannot be said of the American approach, as we have seen.

Thus it is now up to the United States. Either Washington will finally make its contribution to elaborating an accord which meets the task of reducing the level of nuclear confrontation and the principle of equality and identical security or its policy will once again appear to the peoples as bearing no relation to the interests of disarmament and international security.

The Aggressor Must Leave

The teletype machines of some Western news agencies are already carrying "comforting dispatches" from Lebanon. This week Israeli troops left the Western districts and southern suburbs of Beirut. The capital's airport has reopened for flights. The landing of American military subunits on Lebanese soil has been completed. On 30 September the U.S. State Department voiced Washington's "satisfaction" with the "rapid process of normalization."

But, of course, this entire one-sided chronicle cannot divert the peoples' attention from the chief thing. The Israeli aggressor's jackboot continues to trample long-suffering Lebanese soil, and the brigandage unleashed by the invaders goes on. And nothing in the Lebanon tragedy will change until the Israeli aggressor gets out of this long-suffering country and goes home. The peoples' demand is heard all over the world: Israeli troops must withdraw without delay from Lebanese soil.

Having once again taken the aggressor under his protection, the U.S. President reported at a 28 September press conference that U.S. Near East policy will not undergo any substantial change. It will be based, as before, on "strategic cooperation" with Israel and the desire to involve Arab countries in the Camp David deal, which, as is known, gave rise to the present tragedy.

Washington, however, is resolving the Near East problem without those who are the masters in the region [boz khozyaina]. The Arab peoples and the overwhelming majority of their leaders reject the shameful Camp David path, onto which they are once again being pushed by the notorious American plan for the Near East, which is overtly anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian.

Understanding is spreading throughout the world that it is possible to resolve this urgent international problem only on the basis of a full Israeli troops withdrawal from all the Arab territories occuped since 1967 and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state. Such a settlement can be formulated and implemented only through the collective efforts of all the interested sides, including, of course, the PLO -- the Palestinian Arabs' sole legitimate representative. The six-point program advanced by L.I. Brezhnev 15 September, which has elicited a tremendous positive response in the world, and the USSR's proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East to that end are aimed at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement.

DRAFT RESOLUTION TO UN ON NUCLEAR ENERGY, WAR

Gromyko's Introductory Letter

LD061018 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 3 TASS -- Follows the full text of the letter from the USSR Minister for Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on the item of "Multiplying Efforts To Remove the Threat of Nuclear War and To Ensure a Safe Development of Nuclear Energy."

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

The Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Multiplying Efforts To Remove the Threat of Nuclear War and To Ensure a Safe Development of Nuclear Energy".

The practical necessity for raising this question stems from the irreversible process of rapid development of nuclear energy which, as non-renewable organic fuel reserves on earth are being depleted, permits to satisfy mankind's growing needs in the fields of power supply, industry, agriculture, and scientific research. This is evidenced by all data of contemporary science. The further development of nuclear energy is called forth by the interests of progress of human civilization and will inevitably proceed at a fast pace and on an increasing scale. This will entail a further sophistication and numerical growth of such nuclear facilities as nuclear power plants, research reactors, nuclear fuel production and reprocessing plants, and facilities for storing fissionable materials.

As shown by studies, the destruction of such facilities would cause a release of radioactive substances and radioactive contamination of vast areas. For instance, as calculated by specialists, the destruction of one nuclear power plant with a capacity of one million kilowatts could be compared in the short run to the radioactive contamination brought about by a one-megaton nuclear bomb blast and over the period of one year or more would exceed it several dozens of times.

Therefore, the destruction of peaceful nuclear facilities even with conventional weapons would in fact be tantamount, in terms of consequences, to an attack involving the use of nuclear weapons -- that is, to those actions which the United Nations has already defined as the gravest crime against humanity.

If peaceful nuclear facilities are destroyed as a result of the use of nuclear weapons this would indeed have disastrous consequences on a global scale.

The necessity of ensuring a safe development of nuclear energy is therefore organically linked with the task of preventing the unleashing of nuclear war. And this, in turn, makes it even more imperative to multiply efforts to remove the very possibility of its outbreak, in other words, to reduce and, ultimately, eliminate nuclear armaments.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union, as an initial and most practicable step towards this end, all the nuclear states should simultaneously suspend (freeze) the production and development of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, as well as the production of fissionable materials for the purpose of developing various types of nuclear weapons.

Ending the nuclear arms race along with ensuring a safe development of nuclear energy would, moreover, provide additional stimuli for promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of the atom.

Please regard, Mr. Secretary-General, this letter as an explanatory memorandum in accordance with the rules of procedure of the U.N. General Assembly and circulate it together with the enclosed draft resolution as an official General Assembly document.

A. Gromyko, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR

Draft Resolution

LD061008 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 3 TASS -- Follows the text of the draft resolution "Multiplying Efforts To Remove the Threat of Nuclear War and To Ensure a Safe Development of Nuclear Energy" which was tabled by the Soviet Union at the 37th U.N. General Assembly session.

The General Assembly,

Noting that increasingly wide use of nuclear energy is an objective necessity to satisfy mankind's growing needs in various fields of activity when other non-returnable sources of energy are being depleted,

Taking into consideration that the irreversible process of the development of nuclear energy involves the setting up of a great number of peaceful nuclear facilities with a high concentration of radioactive materials,

Bearing in mind that the destruction of such facilities would bring in its wake a considerable release of radioactive nuclear materials even if conventional weapons are used and, in case of the use of nuclear weapons, should indeed have disastrous consequences on a global scale,

Expressing its alarm that in these circumstances the unleashing of nuclear war would be all the more dangerous,

Reaffirming the will of the United Nations member states expressed in the declaration of the prevention of nuclear catastrophe,

1. Calls upon all states to multiply efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and to ensure a safe development of nuclear energy;

2. Declares that a deliberate destruction of peaceful nuclear facilities even with conventional weapons is in fact tantamount to an attack involving the use of nuclear weapons -- that is, to those actions which the United Nations has already defined as the gravest crime against humanity;

3. Notes that the limitation and cessation of the nuclear arms race will create more favorable conditions for developing international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

4. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon states as a first step toward reducing and ultimately eliminating their nuclear arsenals to agree to simultaneously suspend (freeze) the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, as well as the production of fissionable materials for the purpose of developing various types of nuclear weapons.

USSR, U.S. APPROACHES TO PEACE AT UN CONTRASTED

Speeches, Proposals

LD052048 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Two Approaches" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- "It is deeds that matter, not words. This old truth made itself manifest at the U.N. during the two days when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko presented diametrically opposite concepts and philosophies in matters of concern to the whole of mankind," IZVESTIYA writes today. According to the newspaper: "This truth is demonstrated by the day-to-day conduct of the two leading world powers, one of them trying to tie international problems into Gordian knots and the other, the Soviet Union, seeking peaceful solutions to these problems."

In his speech, the newspaper says, the Soviet foreign minister "did not conceal the deep worry of the Soviet leaders and people over the development of the international situation during the past few years. He convincingly demonstrated that, being equally responsible for preserving peace, the great powers were justifying the trust vested in them in far from equal measure."

IZVESTIYA notes that the largest response has been evoked by the Soviet proposal of new measures to contain the nuclear arms race, included in the document "Basic Provisions of the Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests." "The urgency of the issue has grown particularly in connection with the White House's recent decision to disavow the results of many-year talks between representatives of the USSR, the USA and Britain on concluding such an agreement," the newspaper says.

As for George Shultz' statement, "formulating the basic ideas of U.S. foreign policy," he laid special emphasis on the premise of force. Moreover, Shultz, as if addressing a congress of the American Legion rather than the U.N. General Assembly, meaningfully warned the audience that the United States' desire for peace was no impediment to its resolve to build up or use force. After this his avowed readiness to settle international problems can only raise people's eyebrows, particularly since the numerous examples supplied by the 20 months of the Reagan administration testify to the contrary.

Proposals, Gromyko-Shultz Talks

LD051818 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] There has been considerable reaction, both in UN circles and among the international public, to the draft treaty on a total ban on testing nuclear weapons by all states in all media -- introduced on behalf of the Soviet Union by Comrade Gromyko, our country's foreign minister, for consideration by the current 37th session of the UN General Assembly. Trying to remove from mankind the threat of nuclear war and to achieve the cessation of the nuclear arms race -- the Soviet Union is undertaking tireless efforts toward this end. At the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament problems held this summer, the Soviet Union took a step of exceptional importance in undertaking the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Now, pursuing its peace-loving policy directed towards preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe, our country has put forth a new initiative for consideration by the most representative international forum. This step by the Soviet Union has produced an even more noticeable impression throughout the world in view of the fact that quite recently, on 21 July of this year to be precise, President Reagan made the decusion to halt the negotiations which had been going on for several years between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain on the total and universal banning of tests of nuclear weapons. Trying somehow to justify this decision, which was a challenge to world public opinion but completely in line with the behavior of the Reagan Government, the U.S. President declared that the interests of his country's security demanded that the United States should not conclude a mutually obligatory and all-embracing treaty on banning nuclear tests.

In the opinion of many observers, the fact that the Soviet Union is now introducing the basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests shows that the Soviet Union does not intend to reconcile itself to the obstructionist line of Wasington, which is opposing any steps directed towards halting the arms race -- particularly nuclear -- and which is determined to pursue its own line for the relaxation of international tension and to resort, in the current case, to the prestige of the United Nations.

While taking part in the plenary sessions of the General Assembly, the Soviet delegation is also doing intensive work outside the UN building, Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the USSR, has meetings every day with the heads of delegations of many countries taking part in the current UN General Assembly session. The media show great interest in these meetings and, in particular, in the latest talks which Comrade Gromyko had with Sakurauchi, the Japanese foreign minister, and with Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

The meeting with the head of Washington's foreign policy department was a continuation of the first such meeting, which took place on 28 September. After the second talk between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and George Shultz it was reported to the press that the ministers had discussed a wide range of bilateral and international questions. The talk was business-like and thorough.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH UN LEADERS, GENSCHER

Perez de Cuellar

LD060534 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday. Matters pertaining to the work of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly were discussed during the conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day Javier Perez de Cuellar gave a dinner in honour of the Soviet delegation.

Imre Hollai

LD060602 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has had a meeting with Imre Hollai, president of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Issues which are on the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly were discussed during the conversation. The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Hans-Deitrich Genscher

LD060736 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has had a meeting with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor, minister of foreign affairs of the FRG.

Some questions of the development of relations between the USSR and the FRG were discussed during the conversation. Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the Soviet Union's line towards the development of mutually benefifical, constructive cooperation with the FRG, as was again reaffirmed during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG last year, remains unchanged. Such cooperation equally meets the interests of the Soviet Union and the FRG and is also of benefit for the strengthening of peace and international security.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated the preservation of continuity in the foreign-policy course of the Federal Republic of Germany and assured that the new government of the FRG will build relations with the Soviet Union in accordance with the treaties and agreements concluded.

The sides exchanged views on a number of international matters, including those pertaining to the work of the current 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that in the conditions of the present dangerous aggravation of the situation in the world constant and vigorous efforts are needed to curb the arms race, to remove the threat of nuclear war and to secure a change for the better in international relations. In this context he drew the attention of Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the new major peace inititives of the Soviet Union,in particular, to the USSR's voluntary obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, set out in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

During the discussion of the question of limiting nuclear arms in Europe Andrey Gromyko pointed out the Soviet Union's constructive approach to the solution of this problem. The minister of foreign affairs of the USSR pointed out that the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations open up a real possibility of a considerable reduction of the above-mentioned armaments in accordance with the principles of parity and equal security.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN VIEWED

LD011700 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] A report by the UN secretary general entitled The Situation in Afghanistan and Its Consequences for International Peace and Security has been distributed at the United Nations as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council. It says: A round of discussions took place in Geneva through the mediation of my personal representative -- that is the representative of the UN secretary general -- between June 16-24 1982, with the participation of Yaqub Ali Khan, Pakistani minister of foreign affairs and Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs. By agreement the Government of Iran was kept informed of the progress of the discussions through the Iranian permanent representative at the United Nations in Geneva.

The discussion dealt with a wide range of issues and was carried out on a constructive basis. As a result it proved possible to determine more accurately the positions of all sides, to pinpoint the areas where agreement exists and to work out ideas on the structure and content of an all-embracing settlement.

During my visit to the USSR in September 1982, the UN secretary general continues, I had the opportunity to exchange views on the situation with President Brezhnev and Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs. The Soviet Government reaffirmed its support for a continuation of my efforts aimed at assisting talks directed toward a political settlement, the report says.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET ON DIFFERENCES

LD041822 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The NATO foreign ministers have held a 2-day meeting outside the Canadian city of Montreal. Igor Penchenko comments:

The meeting had been declared unofficial; it was held behind closed doors; besides, it was not scheduled. What had prompted the NATO foreign ministers to leave the current UN General Assembly session and go to a remote mountain hotel in Canada? According to the prominent Canadian newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL this was due to the urgent necessity to smooth the differences between the United States and its NATO allies which had sharply aggravated of late.

Washington and a number of Western capitals disagree on the question of arms and troops reduction in Europe. There are even greater disagreements among them in regard to East-West relations, specifically in the sphere of trade. U.S. allies are also seriously concerned over Washington's stance towards the situation in the Middle East. Once, an auto-making potentate in the United States said: What's good for General Motors is good for America. Even greater ambitions on a global scale have overcome the U.S. leaders now. They believe that what's good for America is good for the rest of the world. They seem to think that the United States has vital interests everywhere, be it Europe, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia or Central America, and that all nations must adapt themselves to this and follow the policy Washington presses on them.

The ruling circles in the United States and their military-industrial complex are interested in stirring up the arms race and in preparing for nuclear warfare -- brief, lengthy, limited or global. So the supreme allied commander in Europe, General Bernard Rogers of the United States, sets this task before United States allies: to increase their annual military spending by 4 percent in real terms and enhance NATO's military potential.

American financial and industrial bosses are worried by a fall in their country's business activity and by the deterioration of its economic standing, so Washington is trying to force West European countries, Japan and other nations to agree to such discriminatory measures as higher interest rates -- causing money outflows from their economies, limited exports to the United States and curtailed trade with socialist nations. The Reagan administration is particularly insistent in its attempts to torpedo the gas-pipes transaction. Washington's global imperial ambitions -- and especially its frantic military activity -- cannot fail to give rise to widespread anxiety even among its own partners, and this is when Washington resorts to unscheduled arms twisting such as the one that took place at a mountain resort in Canada.

U.S. EXPLOITING NATO CONVENTIONAL ARMS PROGRAM CITED

DW052120 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 4 Oct 82

[(Yuriy Zamoyskiy) commentary: "General Rogers' Hammer of Aggression]

[Text] It is known that the hammer is a symbol of a peaceful world. The supreme commander's hammer, however, hovering over the West Europeans is of a different nature. The exchange of one term for another has become a constant element in NATO's and Washington's militarist propaganda. Whereas the Pentagon claims that the U.S. missiles on European soil are intended to guarantee the security of the allies and the neutron bombs are intended for use only in the United States, at the same time it plans, according to White House documents, to wage a nuclear war on European soil in which neutron weapons praised as being most economical and handy for use in combat actions will of course be used.

The public in the West incessantly hears from Washington that additional military efforts are necessary to close the so-called windows of vulnerability in NATO's defense. In reality, however, the United States has introduced weapons into its arsenals which the Soviet Union does not have, especailly cruise missiles. Lies have become an element of politics, General Rogers' [words indistinct] attributes. In reality, it symbolizes the U.S. attempt to force its allies to increase their military spending so as to achieve military superiority, harm the approximate balance of forces in Europe and secure billion-dollar profits for the American arms monopolies.

While formerly the nuclear arms race and nuclear means of delivery were propagated, the stake now is also on conventional armaments. General Rogers made an initiative in this field. He said in Brussels that the NATO allies would have to reinforce their conventional armed forces. To this end a program for 1983 was drafted. After the Pentagon scared the West Europeans by claiming that nuclear weapons could be used against them, it now extorts them through NATO's supreme commander who demands that the allies spend money to increase the production of conventional weapons that would prevent a conflict using means of mass destruction. The allied countries' compliance in this respect enhances the Americans' appetite. While the United States in recent years tried to achieve an annual 3 percent growth of NATO's military spending, the rate now is 4 percent.

The further round of the arms race of course is being defined by the same notorious Soviet threat. The NATO hammer is used to withdraw billions of pound sterling, D-marks, francs and lire from the West Europeans at a time when the NATO states suffer a decline in production, inflation and unemployment and means for social services for the working people as well as for the development of civilian industrial branches and backward areas are increasingly curtailed.

Asked what all these weapons are needed for, Rogers is unable to give a sensible answer. He is unable to justify the new NATO demands. He reiterates the old thesis of the (?Red) threat and makes a slip of the tongue. There was no threat, he said. The West was superior even to the Warsaw Pact forces, superior in the number of tank divisions, antitank missile launching pads, fighter bombers and military helicopters, he said. NATO was also superior in ground forces.

In Rogers' view the Soviet Union is most superior in tanks and guns. Regarding the tanks, the general resorts to a falsification which was already uncovered on the basis of Western and Soviet sources. The Warsaw Pact countries have 25,000 and not 26,000 tanks, as Rogers claims, and the West does not have 17,000 but 24,000 tanks. In other words, there is an approximate balance in this respect. The second advantage of the West, Rogers said, was that its armaments, especially guided missiles, were qualitatively better. If this is true, the question is justified: Why is it necessary to start a new armament program if the West -- as Rogers confirms -- is in no way inferior to the Soviet Union but is even superior in some fields? Consequently the lie of the so-called Soviet threat is needed to justify this new armament program.

There is but one answer: The U.S. course is aimed at harming the balance and thus getting a chance to win a nuclear war. That is the very reason why the United States considers a nuclear war as being possible and advisable under certain circumstances. USSR Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov wrote in PRAVDA: The practical preparations for a war are made in the hope of getting the upper hand, meaning, gaining the victory. The refusal of the United States to follow the Soviet example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons confirms this.

In conclusion, we want to stress the following: All chiefs of the U.S. military-industrial complex and many of their European colleagues as well as the NATO generals, including the supreme command, are members of secret Freemasons' lodges where it is very easy to hatch a plot against peace and the peoples. NATO adopted many Freemasons symbols such as the compass needle, the NATO command's official trademark. A symbol of the Freemasons' lodges also is General Rogers' notorious hammer, this established attribute of the Freemasons. However, it has just as little to do with the term peace as the term Freemasons has to do with bankers and bosses who are full of hatred against everything related to workers, leftist parties and progress. The Freemasons' military hammer of NATO is directed at the interests of life of the broad masses in West Europe and the world.

PRESS DENIES USE OF 'PRISONERS' ON PIPELINE

PRAVDA Article

LD041140 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Newspaper PRAVDA: Absurd Lie" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA published today the following article:

Anti-Soviet circles in the West are still uneasy about pipes, the pipes which make together the gas pipeline Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod. Successful construction of the pipeline arouses burning irritation in the opponents of economic ties between East and West.

Some Western newspapers, with stubbornness worthy of better application, claim that prisoners are engaged in the construction of the gas pipeline. Despite the fact that B.Ye. Shcherbina, USSR Minister of the Construction of Oil and Gas Enterprises, authoritatively refuted the fabrication, the slanderers do not quiet down.

This lie is so absurd that it is exposed even in some bodies of the Western press. The West German newspaper WESFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, for instance, wrote: "Propaganda noise cannot replace facts. Foreign journalists, accredited in Moscow, recently visited the gas pipeline construction site in Siberia. None of them saw any of the mythical 'prisoners'. But in order to see the absurdity of such allegations, it was not absolutely necessary to go to Siberia."

"Who concocts these fabrications?" the newspaper asks. And it gives the answer: a certain Frankfurt-based "Human Rights Society" which is notorious for its "pathological hatred of the USSR". There are, however, much better known organisations. Among them is the U.S. State Department, for instance, which published the other day another fabrication that is picked up "in line with one's official duty", so to say, by unscrupulous circles and press bodies in Western Europe.

IZVESTIYA Rejection

LD051836 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- Even the wildest imagination pales before concoction that came out of the U.S. State Department which made a statement on "forced labour in the USSR" and palmed it off on its foreign missions. This is how IZVESTIYA Paris correspondent describes another propaganda canard launched from the United States.

According to the authors of the "documents", the correspondent points out, prisoners are involved in the construction of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. They admit, however, that they do not have irrefutable evidence to prove their allegations. "The 'document' is rich in such expressions as 'possible' and 'can be'", IZVESTIYA writes. "Nevertheless, the slanderers, quoting 'private persons', and 'various organisations' stubbornly insist on their allegations, contrary to the fact that competent Soviet authorities refuted this malicious fabrication and none of the foreign journalists who visited the construction site saw these mythical prisoners".

"The U.S. Embassy in Paris," the newspaper stresses, "is engaged in improper affairs, following the instructions from the State Department. The detestable, malicous fabrication about 'forced labour', as one may believe, will not deceive the French public which realises the true intention of this propaganda rumpus".

FURTHER ON CONSTRUCTION OF GAS PIPELINE

Strike by French Firm

LD011342 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Paris October 1 TASS -- Workers of Dresser-France, the French branch of the U.S. company Dresser-Industries, in the city of Le Harve, have declared a strike at the call of trade unions. They stopped work, protesting the repressive measures adopted by Washington against this enterprise after it continued the deliveries of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline in defiance of the U.S. demand. The Dresser-Industries board of directors withdrew a major order for the manufacture of compressors for a gas pipeline now under construction in Australia, which was earlier placed with its French branch. According to L'HUMANITE, Washington has decided to strangle the disobedient company which employs 800 workers. The Dresser-France workers demanded that the French Government do its utmost to make Washington lift its "sanctions" against the enterprise.

FRG Pipes Arrival

LD031314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Summary] The unloading of the latest shipment of FRG-produced large-diameter pipes is being completed by port workers of the Irtysh shipping line. The pipes will be laid on the northerly sections of the Urengoy-Promary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. Almost 200,000 tons of large-diameter pipes have so far been received.

Promise of Punctual Deliveries

LD042014 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Trade in Moscow has stated that the exports of gas from the Soviet Union to West European countries has reached 27 billion cubic meters per annum. Beginning in 1984, the yearly deliveries will increase by 40 billion cubic meters thanks to the commissioning of the new pipeline starting at the Siberian deposits. The Soviet Union has been exporting gas to Western Europe for 13 years and in all that time it has never once missed a delivery.

Tyumen Oblast Progress

LD031032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports from the route of the head section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline in Tyumen Oblast:

Teams employed by Main Directorate for Siberian Pipeline Construction [Glavsibtruboprovodstroy] have to date joined almost 470 km of large-diameter pipes received from the FRG, Italy, France and Japan, enough for half of the export section being constructed in Tyumen Oblast.

Volga River Crossing

LD290024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Summary] Workers on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline are ready to cross the Volga. They are 10 days ahead of schedule. Lengths of the pipe to go under water -- lengths of 2.5 km -- are welded and tested in a workshop and not in field conditions. As a result the work has been carried out in a record time: less than 4 months.

Superstrong Pipes

LD300406 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- The first batches of new, superstrong pipes have been sent to the construction site of the export Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The production of the new pipes was mastered by metallurgical enterprises of the country. Alloy steel scientists proposed that other, cheaper metals be used instead of expensive niobium, which is in short supply. As was shown by trials, pipes made of superstrong steel, have a number of advantages. They withstand very low temperatures, without becoming brittle. They are unaffected by avalanche-type destructions when a microscopic crack in the pipe can spread in a moment through a many-kilometre-long section of the trunkline. Superstrong pipes are intended for the construction of trunk gas pipelines which are being driven from Siberia to central and other parts of the country.

Gas-Pumping Sets

LD041634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The assembly of additional stands for the assembly of gas-pumping sets with a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts was completed today at the Nevskiy Zavod association named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Intensive preparations are being carried out at the enterprise to master serial production of this equipment, which is essential for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

INTERNATIONAL TV FORUM OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD301757 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- The traditional television forum "Intervision" opened in Moscow today. It is held here every autumn. The 16th television forum became unprecedented for the number of participating countries and films and programmes entered. It is attended by representatives of 55 television organisations and television companies from 30 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, America.

About 500 films, made by cinema and television masters of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Finland in the past year will be viewed during a week at the forum. Representatives of telecompanies of capitalist and developing countries will familiarize themselves with the novelties.

The number of the participants in the Moscow teleforum grows with every passing year; its "geography" broadens. Argentina, Brazil, Kuwait and Iran participate this year in the work of the teleforum for the first time.

"The growing popularity of the 'Intervision' teleforum is another evidence of the importance of international exchange in our complicated time. The ultimate goal of the forum is expansion of cultural contacts; intellectual exchange, and consequently friendship and mutual understanding between nations," Vladimir Popov, deputy chairman of the Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee of the USSR, said at the opening of the forum.

The main theme of documentary films which are entered for the forum by Soviet masters, is the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. They were made in different union and autonomous republics, and will feature all spheres of life. A bigger part of Soviet films (there will be a total of about 70 of them) are devoted to art. Shown will be new films about composer Dmitriy Shostakovich, violinist David Oistrakh, ballerina Galina Ulanova. Shown at the television forum will be a new video recording of the ballet "Sea-Gull" to music of Rodion Shchedrin, with Maya Plicetskaya starring. (Production of the Bolshoi Theatre). The Soviet Union will show 11 feature films.

ARMAND HAMMER VISITS MOSCOW, HOLDS TALKS

Meeting With Patolichev

LD051952 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- Prominent representative of the U.S. business circles, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation Armand Hammer was received today by the USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. They had a talk on questions of business links between Soviet foreign trade organisations nad the Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

Meeting With Demichev

LD052006 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, has received Armand Hammer, prominent American businessman, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Occidental Petroleum Company, currently in the Soviet Union. In the course of their conversation they touched upon questions of cultural links between the USSR and the United States.

U.S. 'PSYCHOLOGICAL' RADIO WAR CONDEMNED

LD052220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, 5 Oct (TASS) -- The Reagan administration is stepping up its already ferocious psychological war against the world of socialism. Evidence of this is given by the appointment of the ultrareactionary Senator J. Buckley as director of the subversive Radio Liberty and Free Europe (RL/RFE), the chief mouthpieces for the filthy lies and slander on which the United States' entire foreign policy propaganda is based. His residence will be in Munich, where he will personally direct the gang of radio saboteurs that have become entrenched in that West German city. Previously, Buckley was engaged as an adviser in the U.S. Department of State, and has been a deputy secretary of state overseeing primarily American arms supplies to foreign states, above all to Israel. Although these radios are officially subordinated to the Board for International Broadcasting, their real boss is the CIA.

Speaking at a press conference on his appointment, Buckley proclaimed a "new age" in the work of RL/RFE. He announced that the Reagan administration is considerably increasing procurement to expand the stations' staff and radically update their equipment. From what the senator said, it follows that RL/RFE will concentrate on various forms of radio sabotage against People's Poland. It is known that these very stations were used by the counterrevolutionary rabble to keep in touch with their "bosses" in the West.

The chief target for the Reagan administration's psychological adventures remains the Soviet Union. At the American taxpayer's expense, various propaganda "canards" cooked up in the CIA, the Pentagon and the State Department and designed to distract the world public from the White House's criminal militaristic policy are put out through RL/RFE. It is not by any chance whatsoever that Washington launched an inflated campaign of slander over the alleged use of "Soviet-made chemical weapons" in the countries of Southeast Asia at the very time that the United States' criminal cooperation with the Japanese militarists in the development of bacteriological weapons became known.

American observers also draw attention to the fact that shortly before J. Buckley was appointed director of RL/RFE, the administration "shook out" the management of yet another of its "radio mouthpieces," the Voice of America, putting at the head of this subversive radio organization an ultraconservative penpusher from the READER'S DIGEST magazine, Kenneth Tomlinson. Although the Voice of America is an official organ of the American Government, its "working style" is not a whit different form the shameless disinformation and slander practised by the CIA's handmaiden, the RL/RFE. More specifically, this radio is among the chief instruments in the application of the notorious "truth" project, a broad program of propaganda subterfuges coordinated by the White House both against the socialist world and against the developing countries.

AFP: USSR-PRC TALKS SHROUDED IN SECRECY

BK0511?2 Hong Kong AFP in English 1101 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 5 (AFP) -- Chinese and Soviet officials here were tightlipped on talks that were believed to have opened today between senior diplomats of the two communist giants who have been feuding for two decades.

While the talks were shrouded in complete secrecy, Western diplomats believed that Deputy Foreign Ministers Leonid Ilichev and Qian Qichen met today to renew the Sino-Soviet dialogue broken off nearly three years ago.

The only word so far on the negotiations has been a brief official Chinese statement issued yesterday announcing that Mr. Ilichev was in Beijing for "consultations" with Mr. Qian on bilateral relations.

Since then, officials on both sides have refused to divulge any other details. The Chinese media have not mentioned the talks and have not even reported the Soviet diplomat's presence here.

Western diplomats said that there was no agenda for the talks between Mr. Ilichev, an expert on Sino-Soviet affairs, and Mr. Qian, who was attached to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow in the early 1960's.

The use by the Chinese of the word "consulations" confirmed reports circulating here for weeks that the talks would be merely exploratory, the diplomats said.

Before Mr. Ilichev's arrival here, (?it was) made clear that any improvement in relations with Moscow, as urged on two separate occasions this year by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, could come only after long and hard negotiations.

China also signaled that such a breakthrough could come only after Moscow took concrete steps to remove the threat that Beijing says the Soviet Union posed to its security.

The Chinese said that the threat came from three developments: The deployment of a massive Soviet force on their common borders, Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan and its support for the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

The arrival of Mr. Ilichev in a special plane Sunday has, however, marked a resumption of the dialogue broken off by China in January 1980 after the Soviet Union sent its tanks and men into Afghanistan.

The talks suspended by China at the time were aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries. Held in Moscow in late 1979, the negotiations were halted without any progress.

Negotiations on the two countries' long-standing border dispute were broken off in June 1978.

Even while both sides were preparing for a resumption of contacts, two top Chinese leaders were making clear the limits they saw on any Sino-soviet detente.

Premier Zhao Ziyang told his Japanese counterpart Zenko Suzuki, who made a state visit here last month, that China still saw Soviet "hegemonism" as the main threat to world peace.

Deng Xiaoping, the man who has dominated post-Mao China, also told Mr. Suzuki that any "drastic change" in Beijing's attitude towards Moscow was not in the cards.

ILICHEV ATTENDS 30 SEP PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM051239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS-attributed report: "On the Occasion of the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 30 September PRC Ambassador to the USSR Yang Shouzheng held a reception on the 33d anniversary of the proclaimation of the People's Republic of China.

USSR Deputy Ministers I.T. Grishin and L.F. Ilichev and other officials attended the reception.

LAVROV RECALLS PLA SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ROLE

OW052357 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Lavrov commentary, from the "Program for Chinese Armymen"]

[Text] In October 31 years ago, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] eagerly joined the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. On this, our station commentator Lavrov writes the following commentary:

The fact that soldiers, officers and generals in China participated in the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association explains a number of things. First of all, the participation shows that Chinese PLA commanders and fighters had a high respect for the Soviet state and its armed forces, which had consistently supported the Chinese people in the various stages of history and after the founding of the PRC. At that time, the U.S. imperialists and the Chiang gang, which was occupying Taiwan with the protection of the United States, attempted to impose a maritime blockade on mainland China and raid it from the air in order to cause big material damage to the young republic. In scheming to invade the mainland, the U.S.-Chiang military command selected China's coastal provinces as targets for invasion and raids. Knowing that the Chinese PLA did not have sufficient forces and antiaircraft installations in these areas, the imperialists openly threatened to destroy Shanghai, the largest city and port of China. To achieve their scheme, the imperialists deployed large numbers of bombers in Taiwan and other islands. However, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme failed to materialize. The 19 air force units the Soviet Union sent to Shanghai smashed the imperialist scheme.

The PLA commanders and fighters, who joined the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association in and after 1951, were active supporters and propagators of Sino-Soviet militant friendship and cooperation. They brought into full play the basic spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed between the Soviet Union and China in 1950. According to the treaty, the task of ensuring China's security should be solved in several ways. First, the Soviet Armed Forces were to directly take part in the activities to repel armed provocations by the Chiang gang and the imperialists. Second, the Soviet Union was to provide material -- economic, scientific and technical -- assistance to China to enable it to found its national defense industry. Our country helped China set up nearly 100 national defense industrial enterprises.

The army activists of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association also made great efforts to strengthen the friendship and contacts between the Soviet military experts working in China and their Chinese counterparts. Among the 10,000 Soviet experts working in China in the 1950's, some 3,000 were military experts. They were prestigious engineers and technicians with rich experience and knowledge, or brilliant generals who had written glorious chapters in the history of the Soviet Army. They helped organize military operations and did all they could to outstandingly fulfill the task entrusted them as quickly as possible through founding the national defense industry in China and reorganizing and rearming the Chinese troops.

Under their leadership, the organizational structure of the Chinese PLA was foundamentally changed, the army was changed, the air force and navy were founded, antiaircraft, artillery, antiarmor and communication units and troops for antichemical warfare were added.

The military members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, including soldiers, officers, and generals, did a great job in publicizing the resolution adopted by the 8th CPC National Congress on military affairs. As is universally known, in his speech at the congress, Marshal Peng Dehuai expressed thanks for the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance in founding China's national defense industry.

SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP ANNIVERSARY

OW051421 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Alekseyev commentary: "An Important Milestone in the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] The Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association was founded in Beijing on 5 October 1949. The founding of the association was based on a proposal made by a larger number of representatives of various parties and mass organizations. They included well-known Chinese activists such as Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Soong Ching Ling, Dong Biwu, Guo Moruo, Li Dequan, Mao Dun and Shao Lizi.

On the tasks of the association, Zhu De said: We establish the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association in order to develop and consolidate the profound friendship between the two great countries -- the Soviet Union and China -- to adopt the Soviet Union's achievements in science and culture among the people throughout the country, to advance hand in hand with the Soviet Union and to consistently struggle for lasting world peace.

Soon after its founding, the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association launched great efforts to strengthen the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Chinese people and the Soviet people and to introduce to the Chinese people the Soviet experience in building socialism and communism and the Soviet achievements in economy, science, technology and culture.

The Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association maintained active contacts with the Soviet Federation of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association. They exchanged delegation visits and films, periodicals and other materials.

Recalling the large number of activists of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association, the Soviet people feel grateful to them. They made great efforts to make facts about the Soviet Union known to the Chinese people. They educated the Chinese working people in the spirit of friendship with the Soviet people. They repeatedly emphasized that the friendship conforms to the interests of the Chinese and the Soviet people.

The Soviet people have not lost their hope that Soviet-Chinese cooperation and good-neighborly relations will be restored to benefit the peoples of both countries. For instance, the message of greeting sent by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council of China on the 33d anniversary comes out in favor of better relations with the People's Republic of China and their development on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence and goodneighborliness, which accord with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the interests of consolidating peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

IZVESTIYA ON PRC ENTERPRISE MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

PM061233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Modernization of Enterprises"]

[Text] As the PRC press reports, according to a PRC State Council decision plans have been compiled for the modernization of industrial enterprises in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and some other industrial centers in the country.

The main attention will be devoted to restructuring leading and auxiliary enterprises as well as scientific research establishments geared to manufacturing output essential for industry which is in short supply. This primarily applies to base equipment for machine building, electronics, transport and light and food industry enterprises, TASS reports.

CORRECTION TO TASHKENT UIGHUR SURVEYING PRC POLICIES

Insert the following correction to the item entitled "Tashkent Radio in Uighur Surveys PRC Policies" published in the 5 October Soviet Union Daily Report on page B 4. At the end of the first paragraph add the following: ... and PRC policies. Criticism of Beijing leaders has not been observed on broadcasts monitored after 13 September. [supplying dropped line]

SUZUKI VISIT TO PRC, ZHAO ZIYANG REMARKS

LD020216 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 1, TASS -- The official visit to China by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is over. The visit was timed for the tenth anniversary of the normalisation of diplomatic relations with the PRC. He met with a number of Chinese leaders, including Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC. According to the XINHUA agency's report, matters aimed at further developing relations between the two countries, the international situation as well as some international problems were discussed during the talks.

As RENMIN RIBAO reports, Zhao Ziyang set forth to Suzuki China's stand with regard to the development of relations with the USA and the USSR as well as China's views on the situation in Asia and on other important problems.

Tokyo October 1 TASS -- The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports from Beijing that in the course of his talks with Suzuki Zhao Ziyang has touched upon the question of Sino-Soviet relations. The news agency quoted the Chinese premier as saying that his country presumed that better relations between China and the USSR met the interests of both countries, but that it will require a long period of time.

In an assessment of Suzuki's talks with Chinese leaders the newspaper ASAHI says that, being interested in the development of economic cooperation with Japan, Beijing is not going to overemphasize at the present stage its discontent with the revision of school textbooks in Japan or with other indications or reviving Japanese chauvinism and militarism. It is crystal-clear, however, that the Chinese leadership in principle condemns such trends in Japan.

Beijing October 1 TASS -- The XINHUA news agency reported an exchange of notes on the Japanese Government's credit to the Chinese Government. The notes have it that Japan will give the People's Republic of China a 65-billion-yen credit in 1982.

U.S. F-16 DEPLOYMENT CAUSES 'OUTRAGE' IN JAPAN

LD020556 Moscow TASS in English 2349 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo October 1 TASS -- The up-to-date U.S. fighter bombers F-16 that are being redeployed to Japan are intended for offensive operations rather than for defending Japanese territory. This follows from a speech of Minoru Ioshino, deputy chief of the Japanese National Defence Agency, at a press conference here. About 50 F-16 planes will be deployed at the U.S. air force base Misawa in the north of the Honshu Island under an agreement between Washington and Tokyo. Minoru Ioshino has admitted that the appearance of a new large contingent of the U.S. strike air force on Japanese territory had "major strategic importance" and would tip the balance of forces in the Far East.

The decision of the Tokyo officialdom on expanding U.S. military presence in Japan has caused an outrage in the country. Virtually all the opposition parties made statements of protest. Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, said at a rally in the city of Tomiyama that the redevelopment of a U.S. strike air force unit to Japan enhanced the threat of the country becoming involved in the Pentagon's military ventures. The government has again demonstrated its comprehensive support for Washington's dangerous strategy, a statement of the Communist Party of Japan says. The Communists urge the immediate repeal of the decision on F-16 deployments in the country.

A mass scale movement of protest is mounting all over Japan on the initiative of anti-war organisations in support of this demand. The newspaper MAINICHI points out that the overwhelming majority of the Japanese do not wish their country to become involved even deeper into the global anti-Soviet strategy of the United States.

JSP DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW NOTED

PM041023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit From Japanese Socialists"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party's Theory of Socialism Center headed by the center's director, Japanese Parliament Deputy S. Katsumata, was in Moscow 22-27 September at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee international section and had meetings and discussions at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and at the offices of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

STANCE TOWARD JAPAN IN WORLD WAR II DEFENDED

PM301549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura article: "History Beneath the Revanchist Ax"]

[Text] The verdict was passed and carried out long ago. But the heirs of Japanese militarism, which is impertinent and sameless in its choice of means, are again urging crimes. The latest bout of anti-Soviet hysteria on the Japanese islands convinces one of this. Their weapon is, once again, "history" -- or to be more accurate, the invented "past" of Soviet-Japanese relations.

That conclusion is suggested by the content of a 3-hour program organized by the Japanese radio station Radio Nippon, in which N. Kishi, a former candidate for major war criminal and later prime minister of Japan, took part. You are forced to draw the same conclusion by a special edition of the monthly BUNGEI SHUNJU and an editorial in the journal GAIKO JIKO (DIPLOMATIC BULLETIN) headlined "Meditations on the Unfairness of the USSR in Connection With the Anniversary of the End of the War."

Yes, that is indeed the aim of the vocal and intensifying propaganda campaign -- to present Japan as a "victim of Soviet aggression" in the final stage of World War II, as an innocent lamb handed over to the "Reds" for slaughter, and to portray the Soviet Union as an "aggression" who perpetrated a "perfidious act of betrayal" by entering the war against Japanese militarism....

The Japanese "archivists" do not even contemplate historical research. With their pseudohistorical "investigations" they try to swell the torrents of abuse and lies that the Japanese mass disinformation media pour on our country. Moreover, these "investigations" are intended to lend a respectable scientific appearance to slander and fabrications.

In this connection it is very appropriate to recall today what history was actually like. Soon after the establishment of Soviet-Japanese diplomatic relations in January 1925 the USSR proposed that a nonaggression pact be concluded between the two countries. But Tokyo rejected that initiative. The situation was repeated in 1927-1928 and in 1931-1933. The reasons for such a consistent position of rejecting the peace-loving Soviet proposals were soon revealed: The Japanese militarists had been preparing for an aggression against the Soviet Union and had not wanted their hands tied with any documents.

The facts are common knowledge. Let's recall just a few of them. The year 1936 saw the signing of the Japanese-German "Anti-Comintern Pact," directed against the USSR, and an incursion into the Soviet Union's territory near Lake Khanko. Then 1938 saw the presentation of unfounded demands to the Soviet Union to hand over to Japan so-called "disputed territories" on the border of Manchunko with the Soviet Maritime Kray and an incursion near Lake Khasan. In 1939 came the large-scale Japanese aggression against Mongolia, which, as is well known, culminated in the complete rout of the invaders at the Halhiin Gol River. In 1940 Japan, Germany and Italy signed the so-called "Tripartite Pact," aimed at uniting the aggressors' forces in the war they were planning against the USSR and other countries....

Against the background of all these events it is not hard to see that under the conditions of the increase in the scale of World War II, which fascist Germany had by then unleashed, and under the conditions of the mounting aggressiveness of Japanese militarism, the USSR saw the pact on neutrality [with Japan] as an opportunity to lessen the pitch of tension, to stabilize Soviet-Japanese relations and thus to consolidate the security of its far eastern borders. However, Japan's ruling elite was pursuing other aims in signing the pact.

It was learned only many years after the defeat of Japan that virtually the main motive force that induced Tokyo to sign the pact with the USSR had been the Japanese military. That same military that had not even momentarily abandoned its aggressive plans toward the Soviet Union and had carried out intensive preparations to implement them. It is noteworthy that the first Japanese draft of the pact was prepared by the following significant coauthors. The diplomatic department was represented by Y. Ando, chief of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Eurasian Department, and the military department by Major E. Kotani, chief of the "Russian group" of the Japanese Army General Staff Intelligence Directorate, who was acting in the capacity of "international lawyer" on the personal orders of Gen Y. (Sutikase), chief of military intelligence.

The aims with which Tokyo prepared to sign the Soviet-Japanese pact were formulated back in late April 1940 (of course, they were not made public then). First, it was proposed to induce the Soviet Union to end the assistance that our country had for many years been giving to the Chinese people in their struggle against Japanese aggression. Second, it was planned to kindle contradictions between the USSR on the one hand and Britain and the United States on the other. Third, and most importantly, the pact was supposed to convince the Soviet Union of Japan's "love of peace" and thus prompt the USSR to weaken the defenses of its far eastern borders.

The high-ranking authors of the "recommendations" pointed out: "Depending on the development of the situation, the seizure of north Sakhalin and the Soviet Maritime Kray should also be considered."

Of course, Japan failed to achieve any of these aims. But so far as Japan was concerned the very fact of their existence consciously turned the pact on neutrality into a document that had no value whatever and was not intended for rigorous, unswerving observance. As is well known, the pact was signed 13 April 1941. The very next day the following entry appears in the Japanese Army General Staff's secret "war diary": "The point of the pact is only to gain time to prepare for war against the USSR."

On 22 June 1941, the Hitlerite hordes invaded the Soviet Union's territory. On 25 June, at a joint meeting of representatives of the high command and the government, Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka, who had signed the neutrality pact, argued: "We will be unable to obtain anything when Germany triumphs and starts controlling the Soviet Union unless we take some kind of action to that end. We must either shed blood or engage in diplomacy. I think the best thing is to shed blood. The only question is what Japan will obtain when partitioning of the Soviet Union begins."

The bloodthirsty minister demanded that war be immediately declared on the Soviet Union. However, in view of the memory of the failure of previous armed provocations, it was decided to attack the USSR only after the preliminary preparation of aggression.

This course was officially enshrined in a decision of Japan's supreme organ at that time -- the imperial conference -- which resolved 2 July 1941: "Although our attitude to the German-Soviet war is based on the spirit of the three-power (German-Italian-Japanese -- Yu. B.) axis, we will not intervene in it for a while and will act from an independent standpoint with regard to it while secretly completing war preparations against the Soviet Union.... If the course of the German-Soviet war develops in a direction that is to the advantage of the empire, it will solve the northern problem (that is what Soviet-Japanese relations were called in the language of Japanese geo-politicians -- Yu. B.) by means of armed force."

Explaining the meaning of this decision, which was in any case unambiguous, Y. Hara, chairman of the Privy Council, who summed up the results of the imperial conference session, told the participants in his final address: "To the military departments and the government I express the wish that the blow against the USSR be struck as swiftly as possible. The Soviet Union must be destroyed by this blow. I would like the preparations for the opening of hostilities to be carried out as fast as possible. Approving the course toward the start of a war, I shall continue to hope that this course will be implemented."

Thus the decision of militarist Japan's supreme organ dated 2 July 1941 put a heavy cross through the pact on neutrality signed only 10 weeks previously. And the practical action taken by the militarists in implementation of the aggressive course tore the document to shreds.

The ("Kantokuen") plan, which envisaged massing an invasion force near the Soviet Union's borders in Manchuria, was approved as early as 5 July 1941. The date of the attack was also laid down -- the first 10 days of August 1941. All they were waiting for was the transfer of Soviet forces from the far eastern borders to the western front.

But the aggressive preparations against our country were no secret to the Soviet Government. And even in the most difficult days of the struggle against the German fascist hordes it was forced to maintain the defense capability of the USSR's far eastern borders at a high level. By effectively, albeit secretly, violating the pact on neutrality, Japan limited the Soviet Union's potential in the struggle against the aggressor in the west and thereby gave substantial support to Hitler's Germany. This course persisted later, too.

Article 1 of the pact on neutrality enshrined a commitment by the USSR and Japan to maintain their peaceful and friendly relations and to mutually respect each other's territorial integrity.

But Japan's intentions and actions with regard to the USSR, as the facts show, were completely incompatible with the spirit and the letter of the pact throughout World War II. Article 2 of the document provided that if one of the contracting parties should find itself the target of hostilities by one or several third powers, the other contracting party would maintain neutrality for the duration of the entire conflict. Throughout those years Japan refused to fulfill that commitment.

Clearly realizing that Japanese militarism was not only supporting Hitler's Germany but was preparing to attack the Soviet Union, only waiting for a "convenient opportunity," the Soviet Government agreed at the Tehran Conference in 1943 to take part in the peoples' common struggle against the Far Eastern aggressor. True to its word, it reaffirmed the pledge at the Crimea conference and on 5 April 1945 denounced the pact on neutrality, which the Japanese military had by then repeatedly violated.

But the militarist clique that was ruling Japan at the time did not heed the warning that the actions of Tokyo itself had brought the USSR out of its state of neutrality. The Japanese rulers preferred a course of continuing the war, and did so even after the defeat of Hitler's Germany. After it became clear that the militarists were not going to capitulate, the Soviet Union was forced to declare war on the Far Eastern aggressor.

The conclusion is clear: The Soviet Union was acting not against the Japanese people but against Japanese militarism. It was acting not from self-interested motives but in execution of its duty to its allies and to the peoples who had bled beneath the aggressor's yoke. This hastened the end of the militarists, saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of people, freed tens of millions from colonial domination and accelerated the victory of the revolution in China. This is what the Tokyo "historiographers" are now trying to erase from history.

There can be absolutely no question of any "betrayal" or "violation of the norms of international law" by the USSR. Only those who are still refusing to reconcile themselves to the outcome of World War II and to recognize the changes that took place as a result of that war can claim such a thing. And if the campaign of slander against the Soviet Union dressed up in the form of "historical investigations" nevertheless continues, there can be only one explanation: The process of cleansing Japan of the pollution of irresponsible militarism is still not over.

The current champions of Japanese expansionism are trying to mobilize the people beneath the banner of revenge and to set them against their neighbors once again. It is this and nothing else that is the basic aim of the expanding campaign for the "revision of history."

BRIEFS

JAPANESE CORPORATION PRESIDENT -- Moscow October 4 TASS -- USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev today received prominent Japanese businessman, president of the Sumitomo Corporation, (M. Uzmura). They had a conversation on questions of the development of business ties of Soviet foreign trade organizations with the Japanese corporation. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 4 Oct 82 LD]

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER'S 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

Talks With Brezhnev 5 Oct

LD051404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Talks between a USSR party-state delegation, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and an SRV party-state delegation, headed by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the CP of Vietnam [VCP] and chairman of the SRV State Council, were held in the Kremlin today.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Comrade Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister.

On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV State Council; Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister; Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the VCP Central Committee, member of the SRV State Council and chairman of the Union of Women of Vietnam.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev told the particpants how the working people of the Soviet Union are fulfilling the socioeconomic tasks put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. He said that noticeable results had been achieved in all sectors of economic and cultural construction.

However, there are also considerable problems and deficiencies, but the party is now mobilizing the efforts of the people to eliminate them.

Pointing to the need to sharply raise the efficiency of land husbandry and stockbreeding, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev described the Food Program as the main element of the party's internal policy for the current and the next 5-year plans. In industry, the attention of the CPSU, the government and economic organizations is concentrated on the branches on which, primarily, the future not only of industry but of the national economy as a whole, depends. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: The activity of Soviet people is permeated by a faith in the successful implementation of the party's plans in the interests of raising the material welfare of the people, and of creating better conditions for the development of science and culture. Preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR are also taking place in this vein. Communists, all Soviet people, are actively and with enthusiasm preparing to meet this remarkable date.

Comrade Breahnev expressed his appreciation to the leadership of the CP Central Committee for the great attention the Vietnamese friends are paying to the anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the measures being conducted in Vietnam to mark this occasion.

Truong Chinh related the struggle of the VCP against the serious consequences of many years of imperialist aggression, and the efforts of the Vietnamese working people to create the material and technical base of socialism in accordance with the decisions of the Fifth VCP Congress and to strengthen the country's defense capability. The strenuous work of the people is bringing its first fruits, but Vietnam is still facing serious economic difficulties. The chairman of the State Council thanked the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the wide-ranging and valuable aid being provided to Socialist Vietnam. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated that the deepening of all aspects of cooperation with the SRV is based on the principled, unalterable course of the CPSU. We in the Soviet Union will adhere to this steadfastly.

Truong Chinh stressed that cohesion and cooperation with the Soviet Union is considered in Vietnam to be the keystone of the country's foreign policy and is one of the decisive factors for further victories of the Vietnamese revolution.

Both delegations stated with deep satisfaction that relations between the USSR and the SRV have significantly expanded in recent years. A new phase in these relations opened with the conclusion of the 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Party and state links are deepening. Both sides are mutually enriched by studying each other's experience.

Vietnam is constructing the large-scale Hoa Binh GES with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. A joint enterprise for the extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf is to serve to secure SRV energy requirements. Interaction in the sphere of science, technology, education and health care is strengthening. The further raising of the efficiency of economic cooperation and, in particular, of the exploitation of resources which are being earmarked for it by the Soviet Union, are urgent tasks.

On considering international problems, the pressing task of removing the threat of war, which has grown because of the imperialist policy of the United States, was stressed.

The two sides condemned the actions of Washington, which is urging peoples into the abyss of the arms race; and U.S. imperialism's preparations for war in various parts of the world, and its attempts to organize a crusade against socialism in the political, economic and propaganda spheres.

The participants in the talks expressed the resolve to firmly defend their legitimate interests, giving a rebuff to the intrigues of aggressive circles. They noted with satisfaction the coincidence of their views on the situation in the world.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed the participants on the practical work by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in implementing the Peace Plan for the 1980's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The head of the Soviet delegation dwelled especially on proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, reducing international tension and strengthening peace, presented by the USSR at the United Nations, and also on the principles for a just and firm peace settlement in the Near East as proposed by the Soviet Union.

The two sides branded Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon as a policy of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Washington is an accomplice in this aggression, and also bears full responsibility for the crimes of the Israeli invaders, which have been condemned throughout the world.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Truong Chinh exchanged information on relations of the USSR and the SRV with the PRC. They consider that giving these relations a more normal character, not, of course, to the detriment of third countries, would correspond to the interests of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the PRC and of strengthening universal peace.

The situation in Southeast Asia occupied a considerable part of the talks. The appraisals of the two sides of this situation and of ways for settling it coincided completely.

Comrade Brezhnev stated the Soviet Union's active support for the initiatives of the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at settling the problems of Southeast Asia and at turning the region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of fraternity, unity and complete coincidence of views on all issues discussed.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD051734 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today made a speech at a dinner in honour of a party and state delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Leonid Brezhnev said: "We are sincerely glad to receive here, in Moscow, you, Comrade Truong Chinh, and the party and state delegation you are heading -- envoys of the Communists and working people of fraternal Vietnam.

The outcome of our friendly conversations is, as always, quite clear. This is confirmation of the identity of our views and goals. This is another concrete contribution to the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Our all-round cooperation is based on the glorious traditions of Soviet-Vietnamese brotherhood. It has been tested both during the defence of the cause of socialism and during peaceful construction work. Our relations rest on the reliable basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Soviet people have always sided and will continue to side with the people of Vietnam.

We admire this people who is building a new life in difficult conditions after many years of the heroic struggle against aggressors.

The Vietnamese people won profound respect of the world of mankind by their heroism and steadfastness. And we are sure that Socialist Vietnam's active contribution to the cause of maintaining peace and establishing peaceful cooperation in Asia and all over the world will result in its high prestige in the world arena growing still further.

We know well: Nothing can break the will of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for a new life. Faithful and reliable friends are on their side. Our Leninist party and our Soviet state have been and will be among them.

Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation now covers all spheres of political and economic life. It faces great prospects. It is a pleasure to note that it yields growing practical results for both sides. So let us consolidate in every way and multiply the effectiveness of our relationships.

Doing their best to ensure peaceful construction and improve living standards, our peoples have to be prepared to defend their homeland, to defend socialism. This is a no easy task, but we were quite good at coping with it in the past and will cope with it today.

The world situation has become dangerously aggravated. The aggressive forces of imperialism, above all of the United States, are spiralling another round in the nuclear arms race, unprecedented by its scale, and declared a 'crusade' against socialism and the peoples' liberation struggle.

They entered into open collusion with dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries and butchers nearly all over the world. They cynically interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations, threatening their security and independence.

All this places great responsibility on all who cherish peace and who are not indifferent to the fate of mankind.

Our talks showed once again that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have common understanding of international problems, ways of the struggle to lessen tension, eliminate the arms race and strengthen peace.

The question of our relations with the People's Republic of China was, naturally, among the major subjects which we discussed today with the delegation headed by Comrade Truong Chinh. We have the same viewpoint of this issue as well -- we favour normal, goodneighbourly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people.

Such is the line of the congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam, and we are striving to pursue this line consistently. This is not easy if one takes into account the burden of the past, but, as we believe, this is attainable if the matter is handled in a calm way, without prejudices, on the basis of genuine, honest reciprocity.

We, in any case, favour this:

Improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia is urgently needed. The striving of the much-suffering peoples in that region toward durable peace and security found its manifestation in the proposal to set up there a peace zone.

Development of a dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN group, we believe, would serve well the cause of maintaining and conolidating peace in Southeast Asia.

An international conference on Southeast Asia, as proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, could become a suitable forum for discussing the regional problems and adopting a mutually acceptable decisions.

We also fully back other constructive initiatives put forward last summer by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Soviet Union, like other peace-loving countries, wholeheartedly wishes durable peace and prosperity to millions of people living in Southeast Asia."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 5 October carries an announcer-read version of the Brezhnev speech which is found to be identical with the exception of an additional, concluding passage which follows:

[Dear friends, I propose a toast to a stable peace in Asia and throughout the world, to personal friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, to Socialist Vietnam, to its heroic Communist Party and to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, to the health of Comrade Truong Chinh and all members of the Vietnamese party and state delegation.]

Truong Chinh Speech, Attendees

LD052012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Government of the USSR, gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the State Council.

On the Soviet side, the dinner was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Ustinov, Chernenko, Solomentsev, Rusakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers; the chairmen of the councils of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR ministers; chairmen of the USSR state committees and other officials.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a speech at the dinner.

Truong Chinh made a speech in reply:

We arrived in the Soviet Union, in the homeland of the great Lenin, he said, precisely at the time when the Soviet people, gripped by a labor upsurge, have unleashed a competition in honor of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In connection with these notable dates in the Soviet people's life, which are at the same time great festivals of the working people of the entire world, we joyfully send the Communists and the entire people of the Soviet Union fraternal greetings and the very warmest congratulations from the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, from the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and from the entire Vietnamese people.

During the past 65 years, the fraternal Soviet people, under the wise leadership of the CPSU, devoted to the revolutionary ideas of the great Lenin, has by its creative labor, immense efforts, innumerable sacrifices and its struggle full of unparalleled heroism, reliably defended the first socialist state in the world and successfully built a developed socialist society.

Life has shown with all clarity that neither yesterday nor today, or even less tomorrow, will any imperialist militarist reactionary forces be able to stand in the way of the advance of the first socialist state in the world. No slanderous and falsifying concoctions will be able to belittle the USSR's great contribution to the cause of peace, national independence and social progress.

Under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, headed by respected Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a Marxist-Leninist and worthy continuer of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's immortal cause at the present time, the outstanding and tireless fighter for peace throughout the world, for friendship between peoples, the fraternal Soviet people, possessed with a feeling of ardent patriotism and lofty internationalism, a creative intellect and capabilities, will victoriously implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

After dwelling on foreign policy questions, Truong Chinh said:

We welcome Comrade Brezhnev's statement in Tashkent in which he stressed that the USSR's policy in Asia is a policy of peace, cooperation and firm rebuff to the enemies of peace. We value highly the Soviet Union's support for the proposals of three Indochinese countries aimed at achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We resolutely condemn the policy of the Reagan administration which is stepping up the arms race, whipping up tension and threatening intervention and aggression in all areas of the globe.

We fully support the Peace Program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the important peace initiatives put forward by Comrade Brezhnev.

In conclusion, Truong Chinh gave a high appraisal of the talks which took place today and stated that they passed in an atmosphere of battle solidarity and fraternal friendship and confirmed once again the full unity of views on all problems which were discussed.

The speeches by Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Truong Chinh, were listened to with great attention and met with prolonged applause.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Further on Truong Chinh Speech

LD051750 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- "We fully support the Peace Programme approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and the important peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev," Truong Chinh, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said in his speech at the Kremlin dinner today.

"We welcome," he continued, "Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Tashkent, in which he said that Soviet policy in Asia was a policy of peace, cooperation and firm rebuff to the enemies of peace and cooperation.

"We highly appreciate the Soviet Union's support of the proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We strongly denounce the policy of the Reagan administration, which is stepping up the arms race, escalating tension and threatening intervention and aggression in all the parts of the world."

"Today's talks, which passed in an atmosphere of spirited solidarity and fraternal friendship, confirmed anew our full unanimity on problems under discussion," Truong Chinh said. "We reiterated our resolve to continue to make joint efforts to raise the efficiency of all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries."

Describing the situation in his country, Truong Chinh stressed that Vietnam was still facing many difficulties. "We believe, however," he said, "that the Vietnamese people, led by the Communist Party of Vietnam with Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, at its head and relying on their own efforts and on the great assistance of the Soviet Union, other fraternal countries of the socialist community and their other friends all over the world, will withstand all the trials and accomplish the two strategic tasks set by the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam -- namely, will successfully build socialism and dependably protect the socialist homeland from the hostile actions and intrigues of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and make an active contribution to the defence of peace and to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world."

"We consistently and invariably value the friendship of long standing between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. We advocate the restoration of normal relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China on the basis of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of both countires, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's legitimate interests, equality and mutual benefit and at the same time the settlement of contentious issues through talks.

"It is in this spirit that we have put forward reasonable proposals, approved and supported by the USSR, other fraternal countries and the peace-loving public of the world. China, however, has not yet responded to them."

"True to the behests of President Ho Chi Minh," Truong Chinh said in conclusion, the Vietnamese people will be always thankful to the Soviet Union, will cherish Vietnamese-Soviet friendship like the apple of their eye and make every effort to constantly strengthen and extend this friendship, which was and will continue to be the decisive factor in the victories of the Vietnamese revolution."

Mandarin Broadcast on Speeches

OW060901 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Brezhnev has called for improving the Southeast Asian situation, developing dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and holding international conferences on regional issues. The Soviet leader made these remarks on Tuesday at a lunch in the Kremlin in honor of the party and state delegation of Vietnam headed by Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV.

Brezhnev said that the talks already held once again proved the identity of viewpoints and goals, and that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have a common understanding of international problems and on ways to ease the tense situation, prevent the arms race and consolidate peace.

On the important issues discussed, Brezhnev mentioned the question of relations with China and stressed that on this issue the Soviet Union and Vietnam also have the same viewpoint. They favor normal and goodneighborly relations with China and friendship with the Chinese people.

On the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union has been, is now and will continue to support the Vietnamese people.

Truong Chinh spoke in return. He said: We highly appraise the Soviet support for the proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Truong Chinh stressed: The Soviet Union, with its great economic and defense strength, has become the prop for the people of all countries in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Friendship Meeting

LD052054 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A Soviet-Vietnamese friendship meeting was held today in the Palace of Culture and Technology of the first state bearings works. Those assembled gave a warm welcome to Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other Soviet and Vietnamese comrades.

Those who spoke at the meeting underlined that sincere interest in one another's successes and the aspiration to render mutual support and assistance in resolving the tasks of socialist construction are a distinguishing feature of friendly links between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Taking the floor, Comrade Truong Chinh cordially congratulated the Soviet people on the forthcoming grand holidays, the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The Soviet Union, the speaker stressed, is fulfilling a lofty international duty toward other peoples. The land of the soviets is a stable bulwark of peace and socialism.

The chairman of the Vietnamese State Council said that Vietnamese working people, like all peace-loving mankind, appraise highly the tireless efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, in the struggle for stable peace and security of peoples.

The meeting was a clear demonstration of fraternal friendship and solidarity.

Truong Chinh Meeting Speech

LD052232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] A Soviet-Vietnamese friendship meeting has taken place in the Palace of Culture and Technology of the first state bearings works. Workers and representatives of the Moscow public and the Vietnamese party-state delegation took part.

Those who had gathered gave a warm welcome to Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council; and Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

The fraternal country's envoys were warmly welcomed by Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Titov, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society; Hero of Socialist Labor Grinder (Motova), from the first state bearings works; and Arkhipov, secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the Komsomol.

They stressed that the distinguishing feature of the friendly link between the USSR and Vietnam is the sincere interest in one another's success, in the striving to render mutual support and aid in solving tasks of socialist building.

An invaluable personal contribution to the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries is being made by the speeches and talks by Comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan.

Then a speech was made at the meeting by Comrade Truong Chinh. He noted that the relations between the parties and peoples of both countries have deep historical roots and long-standing traditions. The strength of this friendship is rooted in Marxism-Leninism which President Ho Chi Minh and the CPSU propagated, spread and applied creatively.

In his (?address) the chairman of the Vietnamese State Council stressed once again that the Vietnamese working people, just as the whole of peace-loving mankind, highly evaluate the untiring efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state -- and by Comrade Brezhnev personally -- in the struggle to strengthen peace and security for people.

The meeting took the form of a vivid demonstration of fraternal friendship and proletarian solidarity.

Lenin Mausoleum Ceremony

LD052058 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The party and state delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Comrade Truong Chinh, today visited the Mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. The guests honored the memory of the leader of the world proletariat, the organizer of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the creator of the world's first socialist state, with a minute of silence. The emissaries from the fraternal country laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. They respectfully paid tribute to Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism for the sake of a durable peace on earth.

Departure for Kiev

LD061020 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- The party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of State of the SRV, left Moscow for Kiev today. The delegation is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport the guests were seen off by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials. [Moscow TASS in English at 1123 GMT on 6 October carries a service message correcting Rusakov's title as follows: Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.]

SRV FRIENDSHIP, DELEGATION'S VISIT HAILED

Krichevskiy Commentary

LD051456 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is paying an official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union. It is headed by Truong Chinh, a member of the VCP [Vietnamese Communist Party] Political Bureau and chairman of the State Council. Leonid Krichevskiy comments and this is what he writes:

Soviet-Vietnamese relations continue to develop and deepen. They are based on socialist internationalism, full equality and mutual advantage, and are in the interests of the two nations. At their fifth congress in the spring of this year, the Vietnamese Communists mapped out new frontiers for the social and economic development of Vietnam in the 1980's. These include the building of new industries and the further advancement of agriculture.

The material and cultural standards of the Vietnamese will also continue to rise. In the current 5-year period covering the years 1981 through 1985, the Soviet Union will help construct 40 big economic projects in Vietnam and they are to play a significant role in building the material and technical base of a socialist society in the country.

The people of Vietnam, as those in neighboring Laos and Kampuchea, have chosen their own road of development and they are advancing along it steadily and firmly, rebuffing those who try to prevent them from building a new life. The Soviet Union is on the side of those countries. It has given and continues to give them all the necessary help and support. Together with the other socialist countries, Vietnam works consistently and actively to strengthen universal peace and promote relaxation of tension. It denounces the policy of the imperialists and the reactionaries, the policy of the arms race and of inciting conflict situations. Together with Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam actively works to establish good-neighborly relations with all countries in Southeast Asia and to promote a peaceful dialogue with them. The Soviet Union supports the efforts aimed at turning the region into a zone of peace. This is in the interests of not only this particular region but of universal peace as well.

A series of initiatives advanced jointly by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea open the prospect for both deepening the dialogue between them and the ASEAN countries and normalizing the situation in the region in general. And these initiatives have been confirmed by such an expression of good will on the part of Vietnam as the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The Soviet people welcome the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and express firm belief that this visit will help to further consolidate fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and in the interests of the entire socialist community and universal peace.

Commentary in Vietnamese

OW060049 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Manifestation of Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship and Solidarity"]

[Text] The people of the capital of Moscow have welcomed the SRV party-state delegation, led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP [Vietnamese Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese State Council, as the most distinguished, long-awaited guests.

Through the Vietnamese delegation members, the Soviet people greet all the fraternal Vietnamese people, who are steadily realizing their national aspirations, and greet a country whose name, Vietnam, has become the symbol of valor and heroism in the struggle for the ideals of freedom and socialism. The Vietnamese party-state delegation's visit to the Soviet Union is taking place in a climate in which the political and labor upsurge of the people of our two countries is promoted by the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU and the 5th VCP Congresses. This visit is taking place as the Soviet laboring people and our Vietnamese friends are making massive and elaborate preparations for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The Soviet people joyfully introduce their achievements to the Vietnamese guests. The Soviet laboring people are carrying out their great tasks to build up the material-technical bases for communism, continue to improve the people's living standards and educate the new man.

The Soviet people are clearly aware of the constant loyalty of Vietnamese Communists and the entire Vietnamese laboring people under the banner of proletariat internationalism. All Soviets know well the statement by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, at the noble tribune of the Fifth VCP Congress: Remain closely united and achieve all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union -- this is at once a principle, strategy and revolutionary sentiment.

During all phases of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for freedom and national independence and for the buildup of a new, socialist society, the Soviet laboring people have always stood by their Vietnamese friends. Promoting friendship and solidarity with Vietnam is a dictate of the hearts and minds of all Soviets.

The history of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is marked by many glorious activities: construction in the SRV, with Soviet assistance, of many industrial and agricultural enterprises, communications and transport facilities, general schools, colleges, public health installations; the thousands of Soviet specialists taking part in this undertaking who contribute their labor to promoting the Vietnamese economy; the tens of thousands of Vietnamese students and young Vietnamese workers who have gained considerable knowledge in the Soviet Union.

Consolidation and promotion of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and solidarity has truly become a project for our entire people. Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is aimed at correct, constructive objectives: peace and prosperity for the peoples of our two countries. The close Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is at the same time an important factor for peace and security of all peoples, for the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia and on the Asian Continent as a whole. These objectives are also reflected in the Soviet Peace Program for the 1980's, the Soviet initiatives advanced in the international arena contained in Comrade Brezhnev's statements. Faithfulness to the common peace and security of all peoples and the desire to live in peace and friendship with all peoples are also manifested in the SRV's activities in the international arena, in the constructive proposals set forth at the conference, recently held in Ho Chi Minh City, of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers.

The Soviet people are confident that the current official visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV party-state delegation, led by Comrade Truong Chinh, is another eloquent manifestation of the profound faithfulness of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, of the VCP and the CPSU, of the laboring people of the two countries, in the cause of world peace, in national independence, and in social progress. This visit will make an important contribution to consolidating the solidarity within the international socialist community. No doubt this visit is a new chapter in their history of friendship, fraternity and all-round cooperation between the people of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

SRV PROTESTS PRC-SPONSERED OIL PROSPECTING

PM061009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY Report"]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Sep -- Citing foreign sources, VNA has reported that PRC authorities have concluded contracts with foreign oil companies for the exploration for, and extraction of, oil and gas in the eastern part of Bac Bo Gulf (Gulf of Tonkin), and intend to conduct geological exploration in the vicinity of the Hoang Sa Islands (the Paracel Islands) and Truong Sa Island (Spratly Island), which belong to Vietnam.

The SRV Government, the statement indicates, proceeding on a sound historical and legal basis, has repeatedly declared its sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Islands and the territorial waters and continental shelf off the Vietnamese coast. All foreign companies which conduct oil exploration in Vietnamese territorial waters and in the SRV continental shelf region without the Vietnamese Government's permission will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from their illegal actions.

LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN LEAVES FOR HOME

LD052200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, who has been on holiday in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has left for home.

USTINOV-LED DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO CSSR

Departure From Moscow

LD060950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A Soviet military delegation led by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov has left Moscow for Prague today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak national defense minister, General of the Army Martin Dzur.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Comrade Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member states and other officials.

Arrival in Prague

LD061122 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Prague October 6 TASS -- A Soviet military delegation, led by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, has arrived on an official friendly visit in Prague today at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Defence Minister General of the Army Martin Dzur.

In the Prague airport the delegation was welcomed by member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, Chairman of the Government Josef Korcak, Czechoslovak National Defence Minister General of the Army Martin Dzur and other officials. Among the welcoming party was USSR Ambassador to Czechoslovakia A. Botvin.

POLISH GROUP DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MEASURES

PM051407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "At the Polish Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep -- A session of the Polish Council of Ministers has been held in Warsaw under the chairmanship of W. Jaruzelski to discuss additional measures to combat inflation in the country. The need was stressed to create mechanisms stimulating the growth of labor productivity, to rationalize employment, to save energy and semifinished and raw materials and to improve working conditions. The session drew attention to the need to regulate prices.

PRAVDA CITES POLISH PRESS ON TRADE UNIONS

PM051001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Polish Newspapers on the Trade Union Movement in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep -- The Polish press has been publishing materials on the Polish trade union movement.

The absence of trade unions in our life, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, does not date from 13 December 1981. This practical rather than formal absence has been continuing far longer. Solidarity, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, had nothing in common with a trade union and turned into an opposition political movement.

The newspaper writes that revived trade unions must be of a clearly expressed class character, a firm link of socialist democracy and genuinely representative of workers in terms of their composition. Their common denominator must be recognition of the provisions of the constitution and the foundation of the socialist system in the country, TRYBUNA LUDU indicates.

The new trade union movement must look to its best traditions and recreate them, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses. It must dissociate itself primarily from bitter experience and not allow itself to be pushed onto the path of anarchy and antistate and essentially antiworker actions.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING HELD IN WARSAW

LD052144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] In Warsaw today, a scientific conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR opened in the Polish-Soviet friendship building. Taking part are Soviet and Polish scientists and public figures.

Opening the conference, the chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, Wronski, pointed to the historical significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution for the development of the entire world, and particularly for the future of Poland. Today, he said, the socialist states owe their existence above all to the land of soviets.

DOLGIKH MEETING WITH BCP'S ZHIVKOV REPORTED

LD052234 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, today received Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During their meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on a number of questions concerning the further development of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal parties and peoples.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV SEND TELEGRAM TO FRG'S KOHL

LD051830 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tihonov have sent a telegram to Helmut Kohl, congratulating him upon his election to the post of federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The telegram of the Soviet leaders says, in particular: "We express the hope that relations between our countries, which became an important factor of stability and detente on the European Continent as a result of the conclusion of the historical Moscow Treaty, will be further developed for the good of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany and in the interests of stronger peace and international security."

NEW FRG CHANCELLOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE NOTED

LD051648 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 5 TASS -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave his first press conference here on Monday. He said that in the immediate future he would meet the French, British and Italian leaders and that Gaston Thorn, chairman of the Commission of the European Communities, would pay a visit to Bonn.

Explaining the purpose of the forthcoming talks, the chancellor said that in his view, without the further consolidation of Europe's political unity, the chance of the present generation and current century to ensure that Europe really mattered by the end of this century would be missed.

It was announced at the press conference that on October 13 Helmut Kohl would deliver his government's address to the Bundestag.

The chancellor characterised the NATO bloc not so much as a military alliance as an "ideological community" within which he views the Americans as "principal friends and allies". West Germany, according to him, should reckon with the existence of a "defensive shield". This, in Kohl's view, means friendship and partnership but nothing like dependence. At the same time he assured the United States that West Germany was for it a dependable partner and true friend.

The new chancellor went on to say that West Germany would also be a reliable partner for Central and East European countries and in this context spoke in favour of "wise and good relations" with neighbours. This concerns, in particular, the Soviet Union, the chancellor said. Treaties have been concluded, they will be honoured and we will try to do what we can to make them work, he added. Helmut Kohl, however, did use in his statements stereotype cliches like the "iron curtain".

It was announced in Bonn that a meeting of the presidium of the Free Democratic Party decided to cancel the emergency party congress that had been planned for October 16. The Free Democrats' Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher sent a letter to the functionaries of his party, urging the Free Democrats to show "solidarity and cohesion" and expressing the hope that the party would overcome its complex problems.

CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CYPRUS

NC052204 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Dear listeners, the Program for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus for the period 1982-83 has been signed in Moscow.

This program provides for further cooperation between the two countries in the sectors of culture, science, education, radio broadcasting and television as well as for contacts between social organizations.

This program was signed, on the Soviet side, by Ambassador Yuriy Kirichenko, in charge of the Foreign Ministry's Department for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and by Cypriot Ambassador to the USSR Angelidhis.

[Begin Kirichenko recording in Russian fading into Greek announcer-read translation] Addressing the Cypriot ambassador, Yuriy Kirichenko said the Program for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, which was signed today between the two countries, is the fourth. This program was signed on the basis of the general cooperation agreement in the fields of culture and science that was signed 10 years ago. In this period, Yuriy Kirichenko said, the people of the two countries have the possibility, by expanding their exchanges in various sectors of culture and science, to know each other better. This will, consequently, strengthen even more the good and old friendship which so successfully unites the Soviet and Cypriot peoples.

Yuriy Kirichenko expressed the conviction that the new program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries will be fulfilled with success, and he wished the Cypriot ambassador success in his responsible mission to Moscow.

In his reply address, Mr Angelidhis stressed:

[Begin recording] In my turn, I would also like to express my great pleasure because I had the honor today to sign, on behalf of the Republic of Cyprus, the program for cooperation in the cultural field. As Mr Ambassador has said, the program we signed today is the fourth we have signed within the framework of the general agreement, and it is a continuation of the friendly cooperation being constantly developed between our two countries and peoples. The program is really wide-ranging and covers all sectors, all aspects of our two countries' cultural life. Of course, Cyprus is a small country and, through this program, it will benefit a good deal from the experience and rich activity which the Soviet Union has to show in the fields of culture and science. Of course we are a small country, but at the same time, we also have an old and long cultural tradition from which our people derive today and, comparatively, Cyprus has to show in its past 20 to 22 years of independence a rich activity in these sectors. We here -- myself as the Cypriot ambassador and as an embassy -- will use this program to further cultivate relations, and as a basis for further development of activities in the sectors outlined in the program. I am sure that we will cooperate and assist in the successful implementation of the program. [end recording]

Now, listen to an interview granted to our contributor by Cypriot ambassador Angelidhis:

[Begin recording] As I said in my brief address, the program we signed today is wide-ranging and almost covers all sectors of the cultural field. For instance, we have exchanges in the sectors of science and higher and secondary education. The agreement also covers exchanges in the fields of culture and arts, music, cinema, exhibitions, architecture and literature. The program also covers athletics and tourism, national committees for UNESCO and various other exchanges. As you realize, the program hardly leaves anything out and, as I said, covers a broad spectrum in the sectors of culture, athletics and all other activities between our two peoples. [end recording]

Dear listeners, you have listened to a report on the signing in Moscow of the Program for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus for the period 1982-1983.

LATEST COUP PLOT IN SPAIN ASSESSED

LD051740 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The latest antigovernment plot by military officers in Spain is causing alarm in political circles in the country and, to some extent, raising fears among Spaniards who not long ago suffered the tragic events of an earlier coup attempt. Our commentator writes on this subject:

[Words indistinct] Spaniards began to forget the fear aroused by the events of 23 February last year. Now (?that fear is being fed again) and, despite the prompt measures taken by the government to neutralize the coup, it is very possible that the event will to some extent influence the outcome of the 28 October elections -- and very probably not to the benefit of the Socialists. The details of the new plot have still not been entirely clarified, but what is known shows that it was prepared in minute detail. There are evidently connections with those who took part in the 23 February coup attempt -- both those currently in prison and those who had been released. This time the lessons of the past were heeded. A much more extensive operation was planned to take over communications, military centers and state institutions.

It cannot be claimed that this latest plot was something unexpected. It is not for nothing that the press is now recalling that during the trial of the putschists Gen Milans Del Bosch stated that the events of 23 February were not the only operation that was being prepared. He spoke of the existence of aggressive groups hatching plans for rebellion. According to him there were three groups: one of colonels, one of lieutenant-colonels, and one in the Civil Guard. Apparently one of those groups was proposing to put its plans into action just before the elections. Reports in the Spanish press indicate that the rightwing military still yields great influence in key post in the command of the Spanish Armed Forces.

There is another important factor which should not be forgotten. The United States long ago decided to prevent the formation of a leftwing government in Spain. Rightwing forces in the armed forces could be the ultimate instrument to be used by the Americans. The benevolence of the United States towards these rightwing forces is shown in the reactions of U.S. officials, for example, that of former Secretary of State Alexander Haig on the occasion of the events of 23 February. At that time, he described this as an internal Spanish matter, and though he condemned the attempt a few days later, he did this only once it was clear that the coup had failed.

Spanish bourgeois democracy is passing through a difficult period. All the same, nostalgia for Francoism has not found, and will not find, support either in the armed forces or among the Spanish people.

SYRIA SEEN AS NEXT TARGET OF ISRAELI 'EXPANSION'

LD050324 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Window on the Arab World" by A. Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Israeli aircraft have raided positions of the Syrian forces belonging to the Arab deterrent force in the area of Bhamdun, 30 kms from the Lebanese capital. SANA reported that the Israeli aircraft carried out two raids in one day on positions of the deterrent forces, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the case-fire agreement. The report said that the presence of the Israeli forces of occupation in Lebanon is the only obstacle preventing the Lebanese Government from spreading its control throughout the country.

The fresh provocation by the Israeli occupiers against the Syrians is not just a grave escalation of tension in Lebanon, but is also an indication that Israel, which is encouraged by the United States, will not stop after striking the Lebanese and the Palestinians but will choose Syria as a target for its policy of expansion. World news agencies have stated that when the United States heard of the Israeli raid on the Syrian positions, official Washington hastened to express regret. But the examples of such regret, as practice and experience show, do not do much. Washington expresses regret whenever its strategic ally carries out a new act of brigandry, while facts show that these acts are not just being perpetrated with the knowledge of the American officials, but even, as it appears, on their direct recommendation. This is what happened in this instance, too.

Reagan's special envoy, Philip Habib, visited Damascus recently and according to information media, exerted great pressure on the Syrian leadership to compel it to withdraw its forces from Lebanon before the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. But, as is known, Syria turned this down by saying that the Syrian forces will not be withdrawn from Lebanon until after the last Israeli soldier leaves the country. A day later, after Philip Habib left Syria, the Israeli Air Force carried out two raids on the positions of the Syrian forces. It is noted that this is a model tactic of Reagan's envoy. He followed the same behavior when the talks were conducted with the Palestinians about their departure from West Beirut. Habib came to Beirut and presented the Palestinians with a new capitulation plan. When they refused he left the city and the Israeli Air Force began its heavy bombardment of the Lebanese capital contrary to every cease-fire agreement. The same method is now being used with the Syrian forces stationed in Lebanon, despite Washington's expressed regret.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER CITED ON MIDEAST EVENTS

PM050955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Condemnation of Complicity With the Aggressor"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 29 Sep -- There is no more noble task before mankind than the struggle for lasting peace throughout the world, CSSR Premier L. Strougal stated at a reception in honor of Syrian Prime Minsiter 'A. ar-R. al-Kasm, who is on an official friendly visit here.

'A. ar-R. al-Kasm stated that the recent events in the Near East are an attempt to establish U.S.-Zionist domination over the whole region. The United States, which planned Israel's invasion of Lebanon, he pointed out, bears the responsibility together with Tel Aviv for the bloody crimes in that country.

After rating highly the Soviet proposals on the Near East, 'A. ar-R. al-Kasm indicated that Syria, struggling against imperialist and Zionist intrigues in the region, will continue to strengthen its ties with the socialist community countries, above all with the Soviet Union.

ISRAELI HARASSMENT OF PALESTINIANS REPORTED

LD011354 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

According to witnesses, on Thursday, Israeli invaders staged another punitive operation in the Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon Ayn al-Hulwah.

At dawn, Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles blocked the approaches to the camp. Tens of jeeps with soldiers broke into the narrow streets. Soldiers began searching one house after another, insulting its residents. After the searches, all the male population of Ayn al-Hulwah, including children of 12, were herded to the square outside the hospital. Under the threat of fire, no less than 1,500 people were brought to Sayda, which houses the headquarters of the Israeli command of this area. There interrogations began, accompanied by tortures and insults. The Israelis sought to make people confess their "subversive activities," "resistance to Israeli troops" and "ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization." All these atrocious interrogations were held in the presence of wives, mothers, sisters and children of the arrested. The women demanded an end to the outrages and the release of their relatives. The punitive operation ended with the sending of 500 Palestinians to the (Ansan) maximum security concentration camp, where severe trials are in store for them.

IRAN'S WAR WITH IRAQ SERVES ONLY IMPERIALISM

GF041816 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "A Policy for Peace and for Equality of Peoples' Rights"]

[Text] Dear listeners, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his address during the ceremony held in Baku for the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR, said that the Soviet Union prefers the countries which have rid themselves of colonialism and colonial oppression and which have moved in the direction of independence and progress to increase their role in international matters.

India, which was a colony of the British Empire in the past but which is now a great peace-loving country in Asia, is one of these countries. In fact, India is an active supporter of the principle of nonalignment and of the general anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples. India has strong friendly relations with the Soviet Union. And, as cited in the Soviet-Indian joint communique signed in Moscow recently following Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to our country, the sides intend to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations which have been established for reciprocal exchanges in the fields of peace, friendship and cooperation, for promoting the interests of the people of the two countries and of general peace. It is therefore natural that the Soviet Union respects India as a state which pursues a peace-loving and independent policy and (?supports) India's influence in the international arena in every way.

Iran is among the countries which the Soviet Union would like to see with an increased role in international matters. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has warmly applauded the Iranian revolution and the establishment of a republic in Iran. Your country's withdrawal from CENTO, its opposition to acting as a gendarme in the Persian Gulf, and the withdrawal of the military units the shah of Iran sent into Oman with a view to disrupting the movement for national liberation there have been assessed in the Soviet Union as the [words indistinct] of new Iran. Meanwhile, Iran's participation in the Nonaligned Movement and its presence at the nonaligned conference held in the capital of socialist Cuba, Havana, is a legitimate step taken by it after the ousting of the shah's regime.

It is common knowledge in the [word indistinct] that the imperialist are endeavoring to use every means to prevent the realization in Iran of the duties set by the revolution and to divert your country away from the anti-imperialist line. In this respect, U.S. imperialists are resorting to economic blockades and military measures against Iran, and are moving their warships toward the shores of Iran. They have also surrounded your country with military bases.

U.S. imperialists (?have done much) to lure Iran to clash with Iraq with a view to weaken Iran and to (?disrupt) its domestic and international situation. This bloody war has been continuing for over 2 years now. It has caused heavy losses to the people of both countries. Currently the imperialists are endeavoring to prevent the fire of the war from dying. In this respect, JEUNE AFRIQUE magazine recently wrote that U.S. imperialists are endeavoring to escalate the Iran-Iraq war and to attract the gulf countries into the argument by intimidating them with the (?danger) arising from Iran.

The objective is clear. The United States hopes that these countries will (?approach) Washington for help. Thus, (?under the circumstances to be created), the imperialists will have a better opportunity to openly interfere in the affairs of the region. As for the Soviet Union, however, it is approaching the Iran-Iraq war from a completely different angle.

The CPSU Central Committee [word indistinct] to the 26th Congress described the Iran-Iraq war as a meaningless (?clash), noting that it serves neither the interests of Iran nor those of Iraq. It only serves the (?interests) of the imperialists. Therefore, ending the war through peaceful means -- that is, through negotiations -- is in the interests of the two sides in the argument.

The position of the Soviet Union has once again been reconfirmed recently in the Soviet-Indian joint communique. By trying to help countries which have freed themselves of the patronage of imperialists and which have moved in the direction of progress to increase their influence and strengthen their political and economic sovereignty, the Soviet Union is developing [word indistinct] and mutual cooperation with them.

You, too, know this well from the history of your country. For example, a number of industrial establishments set up with Soviet aid are continuing to operate (?successfully). Meanwhile, it is possible to establish the importance for Iran of the opportunity it has had to use Soviet soil in transiting goods. According to what ETTELA'AT has written, the goods shipped through Soviet soil give Iran the opportunity to foil the efforts made by the imperialists to destroy through economic sanctions.

All [word indistinct] indicate that countries such as Iran strongly wish to exist peacefully with the Soviet Union and develop good neighborly cooperation with it.

CIA DIRECTOR VISITS SOUTH AFRICAN LEADERS

LD031902 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 3 TASS -- William Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, visited South Africa last week and met with the leaders of that country there, the South African newspaper FINANCIAL MAIL reports.

The U.S. Embassy in South Africa refused to confirm or refute the fact of Casey's visit to the apartheid state, stressing that the U.S. Government never comments on the whereabouts of its intelligence officers.

Contact between the U.S. spy number one and the leaders of the apartheid regime showed once again that Washington and Pretoria always coordinate their activities in the south of Africa, specifically, vis-a-vis Namibia, and jointly try to block the realisation of the UN plan of granting independence to that country.

Cooperation with the secret police of the notorious racist regime is in full accord with the secret plan of operations in Africa and in the Middle East, worked out by the CIA after William Casey took over. He advocated in one of his instructions, among other things, the coordination of the activities of the CIA and the special services of U.S. Western allies in carrying out secret operations. Reporting on this comprehensive program of subversive activities against sovereign states and national liberation movements, THE WASHINGTON POST openly wrote about the intention of the U.S. spy agency to form an even closer alliance with anti-communist groupings and totalitarian regimes. The newspaper mentioned the South African regime among CIA partners in Africa and the People's Republic of Angola as one of the countries "unfriendly" to the U.S. which are the first targets of subversive operations.

ETHIOPIAN LEADER TO VISIT USSR MID-OCTOBER

LD052252 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- It has been officially announced here that Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, will pay a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union in the middle of October, 1982 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

NIGER AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM050705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 29 September Harouna Alou, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Niger, presented his credentials to P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between P.G. Gilashvili and Harouna Alou there was a friendly talk in which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

ANGOLAN PARLIAMENTARIAN VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF050511 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] (?Vladimir Franco), the secretary of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola [title as heard], has arrived in Tashkent on a visit. The high-ranking guest plans to remain in the Uzbek SSR for a few days.

BREZHNEV, VENEZUELANS DISCUSS WAR DANGER

Venezuelan Address

LD060936 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- Follows full text of an address by political and public figures of Venezuela to Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

"Esteemed Mr. President,

"Expressing the sentiments of broad sections of the Venezuelan people, we should like to express to you our profound concern in the face of the growing danger of a new world war, for the destruction of the whole of mankind would not be avoided once it flares up. Any prospect to win a victory is ruled out.

"Proceeding from this concern, we the Latin Americans are fully aware that this situation in Central America and the Caribbean is fraught with a serious threat to us. Moreover, it may pose danger to universal peace".

On account of that we oppose interventionist actions of any kind encroaching upon the free self-determination of Central American and Caribbean peoples, impeding their progress and universal democratic development.

These are the causes making us to address you, a man holding this high post, with a request for immediate and resolute actions for preventing the danger of a new world war all over the world, saving the very existence of mankind and creating a prospect of eliminating tensiors and making it possible to march confidently on the road of peace and social progress."

The address has been signed by former Presidents of the Republic Carlos Andres Perez and Wolfgang Larrazabal, presidential candidates Jaime Lusinchi and Jose Vicente Rangel, Chairman of the Communist Party of Venezuela Gustavo Machado, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela Jesus Faria, Vice Chairman of the ruling COPEI [Christian Social Party] party Rafael Leon Leon, Secretary General of the Democratic Action party Luis Manuel Penalver, chairman of the Popular Electoral Movement (MEP) party Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, Secretary General of the New Alternative Party Estanislao Gonzalez, Chairman of the Confederation of the Workers of Venezuela (CTV) Jose Vargas, Chairman of the Single Centre of the Working People of Venezuela (CUTV) Henny Croes, leaders of a number of other political parties, trade union and student organizations, senators, deputies, rectors of national universities, workers in science and culture, priests, journalists and writers, representatives of business circles -- a total of 201 signatures.

Brezhnev Reply

LD060846 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- Follows the full text of Leonid Brezhnev's answer to the address of Venezuelan political and public figures:

"Dear Sirs

I can understand well the concern for the future of peace on our planet, which you expressed in your message. This concern is shared by all Soviet people. In my speeches and answers to the addresses by representatives of public, political figures, and statesmen, prominent scientists, I have more than once pointed to the terrible consequences, to which the nuclear war, threatening the very existence of civilization, would lead.

You are speaking of the need for immediate and resolute actions in the name of preventing the danger of a new world war breaking out, of lessening international tensions, which will enbable the peoples to confidently march on the road of peace and social progress.

I should like to emphasise in this connection that it is precisely the attainment of these lofty goals that the foreign policy activities of the Soviet state are aimed at.

The Soviet Union has done and does everything depending on it to curb nuclear danger, in the first place. Our concrete initiatives in this direction are widely known. You undoubtedly know about the obligation which the Soviet Union has assumed unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. By this act of historic significance we again assured all states of the firmness of our peaceful intentions, of the purely defensive character of our military doctrine, and of a lack of striving for any military superiority. We expect that other nuclear powers will nevertheless follow our example. Such a 'chain reaction' in practice would be tantamount to prohibiting nuclear weapons altogether.

To build up an atmosphere of confidence, the Soviet Union has reduced the number of its troops and arms in Central Europe, halted the deployment and reduced the number of medium-range nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets in Western Europe.

We proceed from the premise that not only in Europe, where military confrontation is felt particularly keenly, but also in other areas of the world the peoples strive for detente. The Soviet Union has recently suggested that the leading bodies of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty should make statements on non-extension of the sphere of actions of these alliances to Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

This course is opposed by the militaristic, aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies. The arms race launched by them, the creation of new types of mass destruction weapons are the main source of aggravation of international tension and of the growing danger of war.

Washington has complemented its doctrine of a "limited" war with the concept of a "protracted" nculear war, from which it hopes to emerge victorious by staking on lauching the first nuclear strike. The USA is speeding up long-term armament programmes, sets up new military bases far outside its territory. The USA has formed a so-called rapid deployment corps -- this instrument of the policy of present-day colonialists, which is designed to perform the functions of a world gendarme and for invading foreign territories. As a result of that, dangerous conflict situations and "hot spots" emerge in various parts of the world, whether it be the Middle East, the South Atlantic, Central America or the Caribbean Basin.

The world has quite recently witnessed the crimes of the Israeli military in Lebanon, the use by them of fascist methods of genocide against the long-suffering Palestinian people.

It is absolutely clear that the Israeli rulers would never have dared to take such barbarous actions had they not relied on support from the United States which, while arming Israel and encouraging its aggressive aspirations, is pursuing its own aims in the region.

The Soviet Union resolutely comes out for a speedy realisation of a just, lasting and all-embracing settlement of the Middle East problem on the basis of total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, for the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine and for ensuring their legitimate rights, including their right to estabiish their own state, just as for ensuring the right of all states in the Middle East to an independent existence and development.

I fully share your concern over the fact that the situation in Central America and Caribbean harbours a serious threat. I should like to emphasise that seats of tension in that region arise through the fault of those who are trying to impose their will on the peoples living in the area and to suppress their desire for freedom, national independence and progress. The Soviet Union has stated more than once that it is firmly convinced that peace and security in Central America and the Caribbean Basin, just as in any part of the world, can be strengthened only on the basis of respect for the sovereign right of every people to share its destiny itself without any interference from outside and to use its natural wealth at its own discretion.

We understand the desire of ever broader circles in Asian, African and Latin American countries to seek the creation of a situation of peace and good-neighbourliness on their continents. We support the proposals and initiatives of all states which favour a political settlement of disputed problems on a just basis at the conference table.

The danger of a new world war cannot be averted, detente consolidated and spread to all continents by unilateral efforts only. To uphold peace collective actions by all states, big and small, all peace forces irrespective of their ideological views and political convictions, are needed today more than ever before.

Respectfully yours,

L. Brezhnev"

VENEZUELA NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM041101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Guests From Venezuela"]

[Text] A delegation of the Venezuelan National Congress headed by Congress President G. Gonzalez arrived in Moscow on 24 September for an official friendly visit.

On the same day the parliamentarians visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were welcomed by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In the course of talks the mutual desire was expressed to further strengthen interparliamentary ties, which help to reinforce friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples and promote the cause of peace and progress. Participating in the talks were K.S. Virsaladze, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials, and also B.B. Briceno, Venezuelan ambassador to the USSR.

BREZHNEV, TRINIDADIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD041644 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Sir Ellis Emmanuel Innocent Clarke, conveying to him and the friendly people of Trinidad and Tobago congratulations and wishes of success and well-being on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

In his reply message the president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago expressed gratitude for the kind wishes.

OBITUARY OF UKRAINIAN SECOND SECRETARY SOKOLOV

PM051621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 3

[Obituary of Ivan Zakharovich Sokolov]

[Excerpts] On 1 October 1982 Ivan Zakharovich Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and second secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, died suddenly in his 55th year.

I.V. Sokolov was born 10 May 1928 in the city of Chuguyev, Kharkov Oblast, into a worker's family.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, I.I. Sakhnyuk, G.S. Pavlov, N.A. Petrovichev, M.P. Georgadze, V.V. Fedorchuk, A.F. Vatchenko, G.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyaskho, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.F. Dobrik, Yu.N. Yelchenko, A.S. Kapto, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, V.S. Shevchenko, S.I. Gurenko, P.Ye. Yesipenko, K.I. Masik, V.A. Masol, N.F. Nikolayev, M.A. Orlink, I.D. Stepanenko, B.T. Goncharenko, V.P. Mysnichenko, A.I. Korniyenko, G.K. Kryuchkov, A.S. Chumak, A.P. Bezdetko, V.A. Zgurskiy, V.I. Lapshin, V.V. Biblik, A.A. Vikhlyayev.

PRAVDA OBITUARY OF CPSU CC MEMBER MUSIN

LD041522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Obituary of Rashid Musinovich Musin]

[Text] Rashid Musinovich Musin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Tatar CPSU Obkom, died suddenly on 2 October 1982 in his 55th year.

R. Musin was born 12 November 1927 in the village of Chatra, Kushnarenkovo Rayon. He had been a member of the CPSU since 1952. He began his working career in 1950 after graduating from the Moscow Power Institute. He was appointed turbine shop chief, duty engineer, party bureau secretary and director of the Kazan central heating and power plant. From 1957 he was secretary of the party committee and deputy chairman of the National Economy Soviet of the Tatar Economic Administrative Region. In 1961-1979 he was elected secretary of the Kazan Gorkom. From 1979 until the last days of his life R.M. Musin worked as first secretary of the Tatar CPSU Obkom.

In all the areas which were entrusted to him, Rashid Musinovich Musin showed high responsibility, intolerance of shortcomings, great organizational abilities and persistence and purposefulness in the work of implementing party policy. Rashid Musinovich Musin was distinguished by the great demands he made upon himself, his adherence to principle, personal modesty and sensitive and attentive attitude toward people. These qualities won him the profound respect of Communists and all the working people of the republic.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Rashid Musinovich Musin was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy at the eighth, ninth and tenth convocations of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He had been a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium since 1980. The services of Rashid Musinovich Musin to the Communist Party and the Soviet state were rewarded with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Labor Red Banner and medals.

The shining memory of Rashid Musinovich Musin, a loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will live on forever in our hearts.

[signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, M.P. Georgadze, L.M. Zamyatin, N.A. Petrovichev, F.A. Tabeyev, S.G. Batyyev, M.F. Valeyev, V.S. Dergunov, B.M. Isayev, M.K. Rameyev, M.M. Repeyev, F.A. Sadykov, S.G. Safin, L.M. Smagin, G.I. Usmanov, G.S. Vashtanyuk, G.M. Lotsmanova.

PRAVDA OBITUARY OF NUCLEAR SCIENTIST VERNOV

PM051605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 6

[Obituary of Academician Sergey Nikolayevich Vernov]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a grave loss. Academician Sergey Nikolayevich Vernov, an outstanding Soviet scientist and organizer of science, hero of socialist labor, member of the CPSU, Lenin and USSR State Prize winner and director of the Moscow State University Nuclear Physics Scientific Research Institute, died 26 September 1982 in his 73d year.

S.N. Vernov was born 11 July 1910 in the city of Sestroretsk, Leningrad Oblast.

[signed] Yu. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, K.U. Chernenko, V.I. Dolgikh, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, G.I. Marchuk, V.N. Makeyev, L.V. Smirnov, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.P. Trapeznikov, V.P. Yelyutin, I.F. Obraztsov, G.A. Zhukov, V.A. Kotelnikov, A.A. Logunov, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, G.K. Skryabin, N.N. Bogolyubov, M.A. Markov, A.M. Prokhorov, D.V. Skobeltsyn, N.G. Basov, I.M. Frank, G.T. Zatsepin, A.Ye. Chudakov, N.V. Sivachev.

AFP: HUNGER-STRIKER SHCHARANSKIY IN DANGER

NC052227 Paris AFP in English 2216 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, Oct 5 (AFP) -- The mother of hunger-striking Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharanskiy today reiterated her fears that her son's action could be fatal. "The situation is catastrophic," said Ida Milgrom, who has not been allowed to see her son for the past nine months. "Anatoly's life is in danger."

Mr Shcharanskiy, 34, is serving a 13-year [words indistinct] term. He began his hunger strike on September 26 to protest a ban on his corresponding with the outside world.

"Despite my appeals of the past ten days to the Communist Party Central Committee and interior ministry, no steps have been taken to allow my son to end his hunger strike," Mrs Milgrom said.

"Yesterday, the chief of the interior ministry's Medical Department told me that my son (?could not) tolerate the hunger strike in his condition and that I should tell him this -- but of course they did not give me the chance," she said, adding she had been told that he would be force-fed if necessary.

Anatoly Shcharanskiy was sentenced in July 1978 to three years in prison and ten years hard labor for "treason". A computer engineer, he was one of the founders of the Soviet group monitoring the Helsinki accords, which recently announced its dissolution. He is currently detained in Christopol Prison in the Soviet Autonomous Tatar Republic.

Last Sunday a group of Soviet human rights militants appealed to President Leonid Brezhnev to intervene in his behalf.

LATE REPORT: AFP SAYS KIRILENKO CRITICALLY ILL

NC061406 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, Oct 6 (AFP) -- Politburo member Andrey Kirilenko, 75, is critically ill, according to an unofficial Soviet source, and probably out of the race to succeed President Leonid Brezhnev, according to Western analysts.

Mr Kirilenko's health has deteriorated recently. His appearances in public have been rare over the past six months. He was the only one of the 13 Politburo members not to sign the obituary notice yesterday for Rashid Musin, who was first secretary of the Tartar Communist Party.

Even those currently away from Moscow, like Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and former KGB secret police chief Yuriy Andropov, signed the notice.

An unofficial source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the absence of Mr Kirilenko's name meant he was in critical condition. Certain Western analysts saw more in this, namely the confirmation of the political decline of the man -- a member of the Politburo since 1962 and its oldest member -- once considered next-in-line for the Soviet presidency.

Politburo texts have been signed by critically ill members, as was the case for former Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin.

Analysts said the decline of Mr Kirilenko -- who carried out the crucial task of supervising the attributions and nominations to the Central Committee and thus modifying the line of succession -- was due to the rise of Konstantin Chernenko and Mr Andropov. Mr Chernenko, 72, part of Mr Brezhnev's personal cabinet, was also second-in-line until recently. He stood for continuing the 18 years of rule under Mr Brezhnev.

But in light of economic and social problems, which Mr Brezhnev mentioned on September 26 while vacationing in Baku, many Soviet leaders want and are talking about a change in power. This gives Mr Andropov an edge in general opinion.

Mr Andropov, 68, left the KGB on May 24 to join the party Secretariat. He replaced Mikhail Suslov, who was number two in the regime and considered the standard-bearer of Soviet ideology. Certain Soviet analysts said Mr Andropov can portray himself as both a hardliner -- due to his KGB background -- and as a reformer -- due to his admiration for the Hungarian experience.

Observers here said no more will be known on Mr Kirilenko before the traditional revolutionary festivities on November 7 and the parade in Red Square, which Politburo members must attend.

Still, it appeared the battle to succeed the Soviet leader was down to two men. And while rumors in authoritative Soviet circles continued to say Mr Brezhnev would step down from power at the end of this year, most observers did not think he would leave in such a sudden way.

SHORTAGE OF RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS ASSESSED

LD051746 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The rational use of rail cars which carry freight for the national economy is the subject of commentary by (Yevgeniy Sinitsyn):

Hello, comrades: A letter our editorial office received from the Krasnoufimskoye forestry enterprise in Sverdlovsk Oblast contained two photographs. Look at the quantity of timber that has piled up in our storage area, the forestry enterprise workers write. It should be taken away, but there aren't any cars. There aren't any cars. Familiar words: you can hear them from people working at many enterprises. There aren't any cars and the storage facilities are full. Frequently, however, these self-same enterprises are holding up these self-same cars beyond any reasonable norm for loading and unloaidng operations -- these, too, are well-known facts. So it isn't just a matter for the railroads. This is what Vladimir Nikolayevich Ginko, USSR deputy minister of railroads, has to say:

[Begin Ginko recording] The unloading situation is very difficult at enterprises belonging to the Ministry of the Food Industry, where individual cars can stand for many days. At the Vakhiton chemical combine in Kazan, for example, individual cars can stand idle for months. Of course, when the stock of rail cars is used like this (?we shall never have enough). If we add to these ministries the Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, and the Ministry for Fruit and Vegetable Production, then losses during unloading operations of cars carrying agricultural produce alone amounts to 3,000-47,000 [word indistinct].[end recording]

This amounts to hundreds of millions of rubles lost. Of course, the enterprises pay a penalty for holding up freight cars. But you cannot send these penalties along the tracks. instead of the cars, and the penalties are paid out of the manager's own pockets and also out of the state pocket. But there are some examples of the reverse. There is some positive experience in this matter. In a word, there are some good examples, but at present economists calculate that a freight car is in circulation for just 60-70 percent of the time: For the remainder, it is being loaded or unloaded. This is too much. We must hope that the enterprises and departments which have been named will put matters right, for the rolling stock of our railroads belongs not just to one (?enterprise) but to the country's entire national economy.

TEAM CONTRACTING SYSTEM OF LABOR IN CONSTRUCTION

LD152134 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 15 September carries a 7-minute recorded interview with Valentin Grigoriyevich Fedorenko, chairman of the Ukranian Republican Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Construction and Construction Materials Industry about the advantages of the team contracting method of work in the construction industry.

He says that in 1982 there are about 13,000 teams [brigada] working on the team contracting system [po brigadnomu podryadu] throughout the Ukraine. They are carrying out about 50 percent of construction and assembly work.

Fedorenko says that this year, construction work is being carried out to a value R134 million greater than in 1980. He says that the time taken to construct residential buildings has been reduced by 4 percent over the plan. He says that workers' pay in financially autonomous teams [khozraschetnyye briogady] has risen by almost 14 percent.

Studies show that 26 percent less working time is lost in financially autonomous teams. They also show that job satisfaction is much greater.

However, Fedorenko says, the team contracting method is only being introduced slowly and one of the things holding this up is a too formal attitude on the part of engineering and technical workers and management to this important method of organizing construction work. There are also some problems concerning supplies for construction projects. These supplies from the construction organizations to the teams have to be correctly allocated. This will increase the efficiency of construction work and encourage other teams to go over to the team contracting system.

LETUNOV ON MISMANAGEMENT IN SOVIET ECONOMY

OW050226 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 2 October carries its weekly political observers talk. In the 30-minute talk Yuriy Aleksandrovish Letunov discusses various aspects of mismanagement in Soviet industries.

Letunov begins the discussion by describing how rapidly and efficiently Soviet space research progresses, beginning with the first Soviet Sputnik and provides a list of the developments since its launching.

He then says that "back on earth" the situation is not as progressive and immediately begins criticizing the shortcomings in the Zelenogradskiy drainage pipes plant in Kaliningrad Oblast. Letunov quotes a letter from a worker at the plant saying that "valuable equipment is lying in the yard; instead of pipes the plant is producing bad quality bricks; living and working conditions are unsatisfactory and workers are leaving the plant."

The director of the plant, the fourth since its commissioning 7 years ago, complains that the only response to criticism was "a recommendation to build a railroad to the plant but, alas, this still has not happened and is not likely to happen for another 3 years." He also comments on builders failing to erect living quarters and on workers being forced to live in administrative buildings.

Letunov adds that pipes are needed for land improvements which would provide "bread, milk and vegetables but instead we recieve protocols from meetings."

He then reads another letter from a television viewer complaining about shortages of spare parts for bicycles and saying that "this is not just an outrage, but an example of complete indifference to the needs of people." Other letters complain about shortages of alarm clocks, batteries, ball-point pens, drinking glasses and pencils.

Letunov continues the talk by providing further examples of bad management. In an interview with an official from Yakutiya, it is revealed that over 15 percent of the goods supplied from industrial regions are of poor quality. The official exhibits items with obvious defects such as wristwatches, footwear and clothing. Letunov adds that these are not isolated incidents and provides examples of incidents when suppliers shipped goods which did not correspond to orders. He also dwells on cases of poor catering services in nurseries and hospitals where meals are frequently prepared which are detrimental to the health of children and patients.

Letunov concludes the talk by saying that "it would be nice to receive letters about happy events and not about the shortcomings which we unfortunately still have."

BRIEFS

PIPELINE SECTION COMPLETED -- The Kuybyshev section of the Urgengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline is ready for testing. The 500-km steel line will be tested for strength and for leaks. Compressor station equipment will also be tested. When operational the line will be able to transport more than 30 billion cubic meters of natural fuel per year from the Tyumen north to the center of the country. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Sep 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-5 OCT REPORTED

LD060048 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 3-5 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 October

Krasnoyarsk Kray farmers have sold 1 million tons of grain to the state. Threshing of grain is being completed on the second billion hectares in spite of bad weather. In many rayons yields have been 25-30 quintals per hectare. (0001 GMT)

Arable farmers in Kustanay Oblast, one of the biggest in Kazakhstan, are gladdening the motherland with a big grain harvest this year. Koklhozes and sovkhozes have delivered 3.5 million tons of barley and wheat to state granaries to date. Grain continues to arrive at elevators and grain reception enterprises from the Kustanay farms. Every day 100,000-120,000 tons of top-quality wheat arrives at the granaries. (0700 GMT)

4 October

Potato production in Uzbekistan will reach 1 million tons by the end of this 5-year plan. To this end the construction of 10 new specialized sovkhozes has begun in the republic. They will be sited in the virgin land of the Karshinskaya Steppe and in the foothills zone of Tashkent Oblast. Potato cultivation at these farms will be on an industrial footing. (0001 GMT)

Bryansk Oblast supplies consumers with about 250,000 tons of potatoes. To date about 180,000 tons have been delivered. (0200 GMT)

In Kurgan Oblast 1.5 million hectares of autumn plowland have been plowed -- 3/4 of the allocated area. (0304 GMT)

More than 20,000 tons of produce has been obtained to date by the sugar works of Tambov Oblast. Such a high rate of sugar beet processing has not previously been reached at the very beginning of the season. (0700 GMT)

Farm workers in Latvia have fulfilled the plan for sales of grain to the state. Farms in the republic have delivered 296,000 tons of grain to procurement centers. Collective and state farms have laid in stocks of grain crop seeds. Sales of grain to the state are continuing. (0730 GMT)

Estonian farmers have produced a good harvest of grain and have overfulfilled socialist undertakings for sale of grain to the state. Grain reception points have received 162,000 tons of grain from the republic's farms. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully provided themselves with grain crops seed from this year's harvest. Sale of grain to the state continues. (1100 GMT)

In Turkmenistan grain crops take up 127,000 of hectares of irrigated land. Each of the varieties grown is capable of producing two crops per year. However, none of these varieties has reached its planned yield, and there is no promise of change this year. (1600 GMT)

More than 5 million tons of raw cotton have been delivered so far to procurement points in the republic of Central Asia and Azerbaijan, considerably more than by this date last year. Over 500,000 tons consist of fine-fiber cotton. Harvesting rates remain high despite recent rain in most areas. (1900 GMT)

5 October

In Kazakhstan 12 of the 10 oblasts have fulfilled the yearly plan for laying in of haylage. Farms of Kustanay Oblast have overfulfilled their yearly plan by almost two times. Aktyubinsk Oblast farms have fulfilled more than two yearly plans. Given that the plan was for 2.7 million tons for public stockbreeding, 3.15 million tons of haylage has already been stored up in the republic. (0730 GMT)

The harvesting of corn for grain is continuing in the Kuban. It has already been gathered in from 155,000 hectares, which is nearly 1/2 the area under this crop. By this morning the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had delivered 250,000 tons of corn to the elevators. (0900 GMT)

In the Mari ASSR this year the grain harvest has been satisfactory in terms on Non-Chernozem Zone conditions; It was 19 quintals per hectare, and in certain rayons even 20-24 quintals per hectare. The pledges for grain sales have been fulfilled with 104,000 tons of grain delivered. Farmers in sovkhozes and holkhozes have received certain quantities of good grain as partial payment for their labor. (1010 GMT)

In Belorussia the weather has not been too good this year but still the crop is generally good. So far, 1,876,000 tons of grain have been procured, including 894,000 tons of winter rye. This is 239,000 tons above plan. All oblasts of Belorussia have fulfilled their plan. In Siberia this year the weather has been very dry and the grain crop had to be literally plucked out of nature. It was not as good as was hoped for. (1330 GMT)

At kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, winter crops have been sown to 17.5 million hectares, or 77 percent of the areas allocated to them. On the republic's fields, grain crops remain to be threshed on 4 million hectares. Basically these tracts are situated in East and West Siberia. Harvesting of rice, soya, sunflower, sugar beet and other late crops is continuing. (1800 GMT)

In Kazakhstan 22.83 million hectares of grain have been cut. The situation is becoming more difficult as harvesting operations draw to a close in the northern virgin lands with rain and snow falling. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes where grain remains to be harvested have introduced the relief-shift method of working. (1850 GMT)

Winter cereal crops now cover 100,000 hectares in Kirghizia. Soft varieties of barley and wheat are being sown. High-yield, locally developed varieties are being used for much of the area. (2105 GMT)

RSFSR AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CSA DATA

LD060334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Data on the progress of field work were announced today in the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. Commenting on these, Stepan Filipovich Borshch, member of the collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that 4 million hectares of grain crops were still to be threshed at the start of this week. The fields of Eastern Siberia account for the greater part of this area. Chita and Irkutsk Oblast and Buryatiya are late in gathering in grain. In the European region, unharvested areas still remain in the fields of Yaroslavl, Kostroma and Vologda Oblasts. Less than 1.4 of the rice sown remains to be gathered on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and farmers in Kransnodar Kray and Rostov and Astrakhan Oblasts are concluding this work.

One-third of all corn has been harvested and mass work is in progress on the corn plantations in the south of the republic. Sugar beets have been lifted on 64 percent of the fields. Farms in Lipetsk and Tambov Oblasts and Mordovia are the most successful in lifting beets. Flax pulling is nearing completion. This work has been done more quickly than last year. Farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone have coped with this particularly well.

The progress of the sunflower harvest is arousing concern among experts, Comrade Borshch noted. Thus, in Krasnodar Kray threshing is being carried out on the last hectares but in oblasts such as Voronezh, Penza and Saratov harvesting of this rather labor-intensive crop is only just starting.